

Natural Resources Management on Corps of Engineers Water Resources Development Projects: Practices, Challenges, and Perspectives on the Future

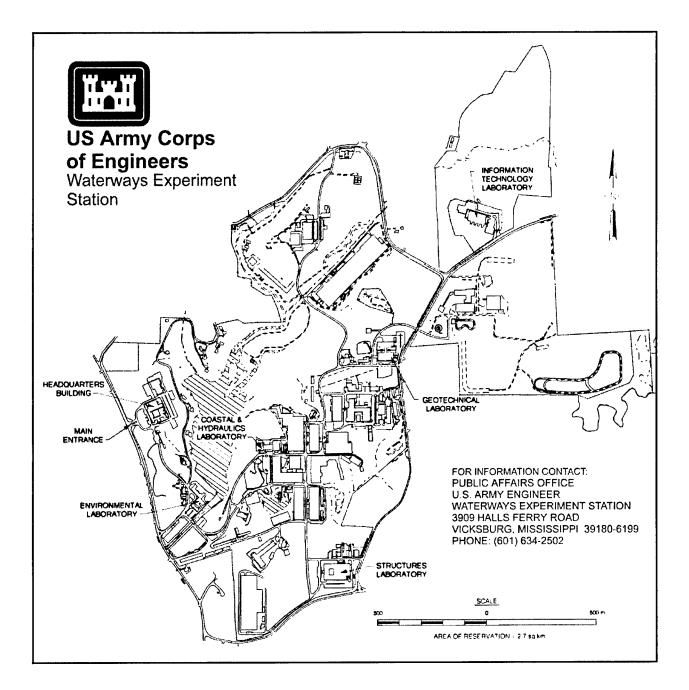
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Waterways Experiment Station Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Kasul, Richard L.

Natural resources management on Corps of Engineers water resources development projects: practices, challenges, and perspectives on the future / by Richard L. Kasul, Chester O. Martin, R. Scott Jackson; prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

164 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. — (Technical report ; R-98-2) Includes bibliographic references.

Natural resources — Management.
 Water resources development — United States.
 United States. Army. Corps of Engineers.
 Martin, Chester O. II. Jackson, R. Scott.
 United States. Army. Corps of Engineers.
 U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station.
 Title. VI. Series: Technical report (U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station); R-98-2.

TA7 W34 no.R-98-2

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Preface

The report herein was prepared as part of the Recreation Research Program (RRP), Work Unit 32891, titled "Assessment of Natural Resources Managed by the Corps of Engineers." This work was conducted by the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), for the Head-quarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE). HQUSACE Program Monitors were Ms. Judith Rice (CECW-ON), Mr. Ron Conner (CECW-PD), and Mr. Bill Erwin (presently CENWS-CO-SP).

Technical oversight and guidance were provided by Mr. E. Paul Pelouqin (CENPD-ET-ON), Field Review Group proponent for this work unit, and by a project steering committee appointed by Ms. Rice. The steering committee was chaired by Mr. Roy Proffitt (CESPK-CO) with members Messrs. Phil Benge (CENWW-OP-RM), David Brady (CESAS-OP-R), Jude Harrington (CENAB-OPF-R), and Don Wiese (CESWF-OD-M).

The survey instrument used to collect the data reported herein was developed with assistance from Mr. Peloquin and the steering committee. It was reviewed and tested by the natural resources management staffs from the Lake Sonoma (California) and Granada Lake (Mississippi) projects. A database of survey responses was developed and managed by Dr. Daniel S. Allen, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Portions of the survey analysis were conducted by Mr. Darrell Evans, Stewardship Branch, Natural Resources Division, Environmental Laboratory (EL), WES.

This report was prepared by Messrs. Richard L. Kasul, Resources Analysis Branch, Natural Resources Division; Chester O. Martin, Stewardship Branch, Natural Resources Division; and R. Scott Jackson, Resources Analysis Branch. It was prepared under the direct supervision of Dr. H. Roger Hamilton, Chief, Resources Analysis Branch; and the general supervision of Dr. David J. Tazik, Chief, Natural Resources Division; and Dr. John H. Harrison, Director, EL. Program Manager of the RRP during the initial stage of report preparation was Mr. Russell K. Tillman, EL. He was succeeded as Program Manager by Dr. Tazik as the report neared completion.

At the time of publication, Dr. Robert W. Whalin was Director of WES; COL Robin R. Cababa, EN, was Commander.

This report should be cited as follows:

Kasul, R. L., Martin, C. O., and Jackson, R. S. (1998). "Natural resources management on Corps of Engineers water resources development projects: Practices, challenges, and perspectives on the future," Technical Report R-98-2, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

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1 Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has constructed over 460 water resource development projects in 42 states. These reservoir and river projects provide important public services such as flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, and water supply. The characteristics of these projects are highly diverse, ranging from large multipurpose reservoirs averaging over 120,000 ha (300,000 acres) on the Missouri River, to small reservoirs averaging less than 2,000 ha (5,000 acres) in the northeastern United States (Hart 1981). Many of these projects support navigation on major river systems such as the Mississippi, Ohio, and Columbia Rivers.

Management Authorities

In recent years the Corps has shifted emphasis from water resource development to water resource management (Clarke and McCool 1996). One aspect of the Corps water resource mission is the management of natural resources associated with Corps projects. This mission was first set forth in the Flood Control Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-534) (U.S. Congress 1944). This act first recognized the value of natural resources, authorized the Corps to engage in stewardship of natural resources associated with Corps projects, and gave the Chief of Engineers broad discretion in fulfilling stewardship responsibilities.

Subsequent legislation provided authority for the Corps to address various aspects of natural resource management. The Forest Cover Act (P.L. 86-717) (U.S. Congress 1960) and subsequent agency interpretation require the Corps to engage in stewardship and management of forests and other vegetated lands for the purposes of forest, fish, and wildlife conservation. The Federal Water Project Recreation Act (P.L. 89-72) (U.S. Congress 1965) provided the Corps with the authority to engage in fish and wildlife enhancement while requiring cost-sharing with non-Federal partners to execute such programs. Recreation, fish, and wildlife were made project purposes by this act. Other legislation such as the Endangered Species Act (P.L. 93-205) (U.S. Congress 1973) and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (P.L. 85-624) (U.S. Congress 1958) directs the Corps to undertake measures to protect threatened and endangered species and mitigate adverse environmental effects of Corps projects. Collectively, this legislation provides the Corps with a mandate and broad authority to provide natural resource management programs.

Natural resources management on Corps water resources development projects is also guided by authorities contained in authorizing legislation for each project. This legislation identifies approved purposes of each project that the Corps has been directed to construct and operate. A project is typically authorized for multiple purposes such as flood control, navigation, water supply, hydroelectric power, recreation, and fish and wildlife.

Implementation of statutory authorities for natural resources management on each Corps project is guided by a project master plan and an operational management plan. The project master plan identifies management objectives and general approaches for meeting those objectives. The operational management plan contains more detailed management prescriptions for meeting objectives set forth in the master plan. The project master plan and operational management plan are subject to approval by higher authority, and once approved, often provide long-term guidance for natural resources management activities on Corps projects.

Significance of Corps Natural Resources

Corps projects contain almost 3.3 million hectares (8 million fee acres) of land and water resources that serve as the base for natural resource management activities. Two factors are particularly significant in affecting the scope and nature of Corps natural resource management activities. First, land resources on Corps projects usually comprise a riparian border around Corps reservoir and navigation projects (Hamilton and Reinert 1997). This land, including diverse wetlands on many projects, constitutes an environmentally significant resource supporting many important wildlife species (Harrington 1991). The configuration of Corps lands is substantially different from that of land resources managed by other Federal agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management, whose holdings usually comprise large blocks of land that can support a larger scale of natural resource management activities.

A second factor influencing the significance of natural resources is the proximity of Corps projects to urban areas. Eighty percent of Corps projects are located within 80 km (50 miles) of a metropolitan area. Many are natural resource islands in rapidly urbanizing landscapes. Habitat loss due to land use intensification has been identified as the single most important factor in species endangerment (Flather, Joyce, and Bloomgarden 1994). Fragmentation of plant, animal, and fish habitat caused by changes in land use patterns means that public lands are the last refuge for many vanishing species (U.S. Forest Service 1994). The proximity of Corps projects to population centers also results in intensive recreational demands. The Corps administers only about 2 percent of the Federal land available for outdoor recreation yet attracts over 30 percent of all recreation use that occurs on Federal lands (U.S. Department of the Interior 1992). Recreation use of Corps-managed natural resources makes an important contribution to the trend identified by Frederick and Sedjo (1991) that recreation has replaced commercial production of food and fur as the principal use of wildlife.

Emerging Management Concepts

Two decades ago the Nature Conservancy (1975) reported rapid losses in ecosystems and species communities throughout the United States. This finding and other corroborating studies have resulted in agencies placing greater emphasis on understanding the impacts of human activities and the benefits of ecosystem level management (U.S. Forest Service 1994). The ecosystem management approach can be directed toward a variety of goals including the conservation of a single species (Hutto, Reel, and Landres 1987), the conservation of ecologically related groups of species such as waterfowl (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1986), or the conservation of ecosystem characteristics such as aquatic biodiversity (Frissell and Bayles 1996). Salwasser, Schonewald-Cox, and Baker (1987) identify the importance of interagency cooperation in implementing ecosystem management programs. Martin et al. (1996) suggest that an ecosystem approach provides a means of managing for a variety of resources simultaneously and enables more efficient and effective conservation of biological diversity.

The Corps has initiated several formal efforts to understand the ecosystem-level impacts of its water resource management programs. The Upper Mississippi River System Environmental Management Program is probably the largest example of ecosystem management associated with Corps projects (U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island, 1997). Environmental aspects of water management plans on the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and the Everglades also address these issues at the ecosystem level. However, considerable technical and institutional challenges exist to effective ecosystem management by Federal agencies (Walters 1997).

Within the scope of statutory authority, Corps managers have considerable discretion in deciding the nature of natural resource management programs and the degree to which they apply emerging principles of ecosystem

management and biological diversity. The riparian character of Corps water resource projects, their proximity to population centers, and rapidly changing regional land use patterns create both opportunities and challenges for Corps natural resource managers. The goal of this study was to understand how Corps project managers are responding to these issues in the formulation and execution of natural resource management programs.

Purpose and Scope of Study

Much of the Corps natural resource management program is formulated and implemented by local natural resource managers at Corps projects. This study attempts to characterize this portion of the Corps program as the sum of the individual project efforts. The study is based on a detailed survey of natural resource management efforts administered to a sample of Corps projects. Objectives of the study are to characterize Corps natural resource management goals and objectives, identify the types of resources most often targeted for management, characterize the management

methods most often used to achieve management goals and objectives, identify agency and informational resources available to support natural resource management, and identify current and emerging issues and impediments to the management of Corps natural resources.

2 Methods

Sample Selection

Natural resource management on Corps water resource development projects was documented using a lengthy and detailed questionnaire mailed to a random sample of projects. A sampling frame for the survey was developed from a list of the 463 operational Corps water resource projects identified in the Corps of Engineer Natural Resource Management System (NRMS) Database (Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1996a). In developing the sampling frame, 38 of 44 projects with fewer than 40 fee hectares (100 acres) were removed from potential consideration because they appeared to have negligible natural resource assets. Most were damsites for which project acreage appeared to support mainly engineering assets. Then, 95 individual projects were combined into 21 groups. Each group contained from 2 to 11 projects managed from a single natural resource management office. The final list contained 348 projects or groups of projects identified with a single responsible management office (Appendix A).

Each of the 349 projects or groups of projects was placed into one of 10 strata corresponding to Corps divisions as they existed prior to 1997. A random sample of 6 or 9 projects was then drawn from each of the 10 strata, yielding a planned sample size of 66 projects in all (Table 1). In 8 of the 10 divisions, six projects were selected at random and without replacement from projects within the division. In each of the two remaining Divisions, Ohio River (ORD) and Southwest (SWD), nine sample projects were selected by the same method. The planned allocation sampled from 11-33 percent of projects in the different divisions. Nineteen percent of projects in the sampling frame were sampled overall. The geographic distribution of projects in the sample is shown in Figure 1.

Projects selected for the sample ranged in size from about 70 to 62,000 ha (170 to 153,000 acres) with an average size of about 10,120 ha (25,000 acres). The size distribution of sample projects closely followed the size distribution of all Corps projects (Figure 2).

In the random selection of projects within divisions, projects from 24 Corps districts plus the New England Division appeared in the sample. Of five districts that did not appear in the sample, none had more than three projects within their geographic boundaries and three had only one. Districts present in the sample tended to be represented approximately in

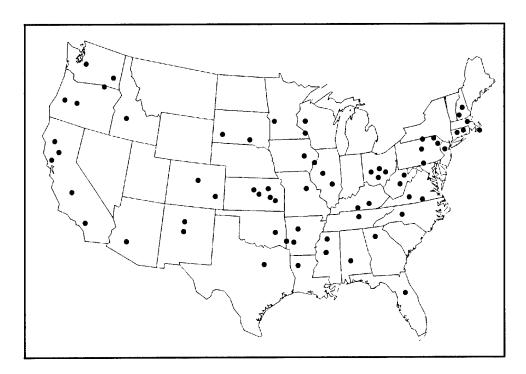


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of Corps projects selected to participate in the natural resources management survey

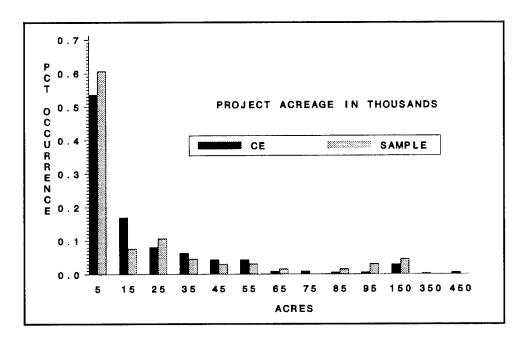


Figure 2. Size distributions of all Corps projects and those projects in the survey sample (1 acre = 0.4 ha)

proportion to the number of projects within their boundaries with variations due to random selection.

The number and boundaries of Corps divisions were changed during an agency reorganization that took place after the survey was sent out. Because the former division boundaries form the basis for sample stratification, they are retained for use in this report.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was 40 standard pages long and contained 94 questions, many with several parts. The questions were arranged in sections addressing projectwide, terrestrial, aquatic, wetland, threatened and endangered, and cultural resources. The survey was designed to be disaggregated into the individual sections so the project manager could distribute the different sections of the survey to appropriate resource specialists on staff. A facsimile of the questionnaire is provided in Appendix B.

The survey questionnaire was reviewed by a project steering committee and the research program Field Review Group proponent for this study. It was also pretested by the natural resource management staffs at the Lake Sonoma, California, and Granada Lake, Mississippi, projects. Questions were deleted, added, or modified based on these evaluations.

To maximize survey response rate and to ensure thoughtful responses, one member of the steering committee telephoned the manager of each project in the sample to explain the purpose and value of the survey and to encourage cooperation. Two weeks later, the questionnaire was mailed to the project manager under a cover letter from the Office of Chief, Natural Resources Branch, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, requesting the participation of the project. The questionnaire was mailed in January 1996. It was completed and returned by 62 of 66 projects by August 1996, a response rate of approximately 94 percent.

Analysis of the Responses

A database of survey responses was constructed to facilitate analysis by computer. A separate input format and attribute coding scheme were developed for each question or part of a question. Responses were entered by hand on a keypad.

Other questions required short answers or essay responses. Responses to these questions often varied widely in detail and specificity. To facilitate summarization, responses were subjectively classified by topic area. This was accomplished by writing individual responses on index cards and then arranging them into appropriate response categories. Responses, including category attributes, were then entered into a database for analysis.

Several questions asked respondents to identify the species associated with different management efforts. The respondents were not provided with guidance regarding naming conventions; however, most respondents provided common names. An attempt was made to use standard common names in reporting the results. To accomplish this, names were changed to a standard form during data entry in those cases where species identity was clearly indicated. In some instances, reported names such as "geese," "grouse," or "deer" did not identify a unique species. These names were usually entered as reported by respondents. In other cases, respondents purposely reported species groups such as nongame, waterfowl, or Neotropical birds. These were also generally entered as reported by respondents. Depending on the level of detail desired, taxonomic names were reported either with the same degree of specificity provided by respondents or else they were aggregated into more general categories.

Most results presented here provide national level summaries of natural resource management on projects. However, for many questions, regional responses were informally examined during data analysis; and where important regional differences were found, they were reported in footnotes to tables.

In answers to some questions, respondents provided estimates of land area in acres. These responses were reported in the tables in acres and in the text in both hectares and acres.

3 Results

Management Overview

Natural resource management activities on Corps projects are typically authorized for enhancement, mitigation, or stewardship. Many survey respondents indicated that their natural resource management programs were conducted under more than one type of authority; however, management activity on most projects (50 of 62) is most often performed for stewardship purposes (Table 2). This gives individual projects considerable latitude in establishing natural resource management objectives and programs.

Eighty-seven percent of projects use project staff for natural resource management purposes (Table 3). Several administrative sources of guidance regarding natural resource management are available to these staff. In the formulation and implementation of management activities, 58-60 percent of Corps projects indicated that they referred to the project master plan, operational management plan, and the annual work plan always or sometimes, while project design memoranda, project environmental impact statements, and other sources of administrative guidance were used much less often (Table 2).

Corps projects use several different methods of implementing their natural resource management programs (Table 3). Most projects (87 percent) use their own staff to formulate and implement major aspects of their natural resource management programs. Volunteer effort (87 percent of projects), outgrants to other management agencies (63 percent), cooperative management arrangements (53 percent), and agricultural leasing (45 percent) are also used. Except for agricultural leasing, projects generally expect similar to increased utilization of these approaches during the next 10 years. Noteworthy are anticipated increases in the utilization of project staff (47 percent of surveyed projects), volunteers (42 percent), and cooperative agreements (26 percent) in the implementation of natural resource management programs.

Many projects receive a substantial amount of water-based and landbased recreation use. This is supported by an often considerable recreation

The survey question or questions furnishing data to each table are given in parentheses in table titles and applicable column headings.

infrastructure, such as campgrounds, day-use areas, and boater access facilities that encourage a high density of recreation use in some areas of the project. Many projects also have undeveloped lands and associated facilities that help support lower density recreation. Natural resource management is necessarily influenced by the needs of these visitors. Survey respondents identified 34 different types of natural resource issues important to project visitors and to people who reside near projects (Table 4). Most often listed were the quality of fishing (34 of 62 projects), water quality (25), access to land and water resources (13), the availability of hunting and land for hunting (12), water levels and water level fluctuations (12), and animal pests (11). More than half (55 percent) of the concerns about animal pests involved Canada geese.

People who live near projects have many of the same concerns as project visitors generally, including water quality, the quality of fishing opportunity, water levels, water fluctuations, and animal pests (Table 4). But they tended to be more concerned about shoreline management issues and resource stewardship on the project and less concerned about access to land and water resources and the availability of hunting and land for hunting.

Local residents had some unique concerns (Table 4). The most important of these were wildfires on the project, trespassing by project visitors onto private property, and control of weeds on the project. Also of concern primarily to local residents were the continuation of agricultural leasing, hazardous trees on the project near local homes, noise pollution emanating from the project, and the opportunity to realize economic gains based on their proximity to the project.

The use of lands along project boundaries can affect the management of natural resources on the project. Fifty-four (87 percent) of sixty-two projects noted land use changes occurring along project boundaries (Table 5). Two types of land use changes were noteworthy. Development along project boundaries was indicated by 44 of the 62 projects surveyed (71 percent). While the perceived seriousness of development was lower than the perceived seriousness of some other land use changes along project boundaries, 84 percent (37 of 44) of projects expected the level of development to increase during the next 10 years. Logging of land adjacent to projects was also noted by 14 (23 percent) projects. Projects tended to rate logging as one of the more serious activities; about half (57 percent) of projects citing logging activity along project boundaries expected the amount of logging to increase in the next 10 years.

Several types of problems that can affect natural resources or natural resource management occur on projects. From a list of selected factors, projects identified dumping of trash, use of off-road vehicles, shoreline erosion, and wildlife poaching as concerns with the greatest extent and severity (Table 6). Three of these are people-related problems. These, as well as other concerns indicated by respondents, have potential to adversely affect recreation, interfere with natural resource management, and divert staff time from more productive management activities.

Management Budgets

Corps projects spent an average of 56 percent of their yearly budget on operations and 31 percent on park management. In contrast, they spent an average of 6.6 percent (0-29 percent) of their annual project budget on natural resources management (Table 7). More than half (53 percent) of natural resource management expenditures were made for terrestrial resource management. The remainder was divided among the management of aquatic resources (24 percent), wetland resources (11 percent), and threatened and endangered species (11 percent).

About half of the projects anticipate a project budget allocation during the next 10 years that is similar to the current allocation (Table 7). However, a sizable percentage of projects anticipate either a relative decrease (24 percent) or increase (30 percent) in expenditures for operations, an increase in expenditures for park management (35 percent), and an increase in expenditures for natural resource management, especially for the management of terrestrial resources (27 percent).

Management Staff

Fifty-five of sixty-two projects (87 percent) used project staff to formulate and implement a natural resource management program (Table 3). While staff size reported by projects varied considerably, there was an average of 4.6 permanent full-time staff and 3.6 temporary or seasonal workers on staff in addition to the project manager. Of full-time staff, approximately 22 percent worked exclusively in park management, 9 percent worked exclusively on natural resource management, and 72 percent had responsibilities in both park and natural resource management (Table 8).

In most areas of natural resource responsibility, more than 95 percent of responsible management staff had bachelor's (81-97 percent) or master's (2-19 percent) degrees (Table 9). Typically, more than half (47-68 percent) held degrees in disciplines related to the resources they managed. Approximately 10 percent of wildlife resource managers and 13 percent of forest resource managers were professionally certified in their respective disciplines. Generally, projects with a larger natural resource base had a larger management program with more funds and more personnel. These projects were more likely to have natural resource management specialists with advanced education in disciplines closely related to their area of responsibility. Projects with a smaller natural resource base had smaller budgets and were more likely to be managed by personnel responsible for both park management and natural resource management. These personnel more frequently had an educational background in parks and recreation rather than in natural resources.

Volunteer Effort

Forty-four of sixty-two Corps projects (78 percent) indicated that they used volunteer groups to help implement their natural resource management program (Table 3). Projects identified many different types of local groups that volunteer labor and sometimes supplies and funds for natural resource management (Table 10). Frequent volunteers included Boy and/or Girl Scout groups (34 of 44 projects), outdoor sporting clubs (24), conservation groups (15), and schools (7). These groups most commonly provided unskilled labor for tasks such as trail maintenance (30 of 44 projects), tree planting (21), general cleanup (15), and stacking brush for fish shelters (12). However some of these groups also provided skilled labor for tasks such as development and maintenance of food plots (7 of 44 projects), wildlife surveys (6), controlled burns (3), and water quality monitoring (2). Survey respondents indicated that approximately 52 percent of the management tasks performed by volunteers would be discontinued without voluntary contributions. Consequently, the effort of volunteers can provide real contributions to project management. Approximately 78 percent of arrangements with volunteer groups presently involve ongoing efforts as opposed to one-time contributions.

Natural Resource Outgrants

Approximately 63 percent of Corps projects have outgrants for natural resource management purposes (Table 3). Survey respondents reported 67 outgrant tracts ranging from 42 to 39,863 ha (103 to 98,500 acres) in size, with most (67 percent) less than 2,000 ha (5,000 acres) (Table 11). Approximately 88 percent of these were outgranted to state natural resource management agencies, mostly for wildlife management and/or low-density recreation, such as hunting and hiking. On approximately 12 percent of outgrants, timber production was a primary use, although wildlife management and recreation were usually concomitant uses on these tracts.

Survey respondents reported that three to four natural resource outgrants were returned to projects by state agencies between 1985 and 1995 (Table 12). In three cases, the outgrants were returned because the state lacked the budget and/or personnel to manage them. Survey respondents did not anticipate the return of any additional outgrants, but they indicated that seven (Table 12) or eight (Table 11) new outgrants were possible in the next 10 years, a potential increase of 10-12 percent in the total number of natural resource outgrants.

Agricultural Leases

Approximately 45 percent of projects lease from 1.6 to 4,000 ha (4 to nearly 10,000 acres) of land to farmers (Table 13). Approximately two thirds of the agricultural acreage is in the SWD, Missouri River (MRD), and Lower Mississippi Valley (LMVD) Divisions. Nearly half (46 percent), much of it in the SWD, is untilled acreage used for grazing or hay. The other 54 percent is cultivated primarily for soybeans, cotton, corn, and wheat.

On the whole, projects view agricultural leasing as an important part of their wildlife management programs. On average, they rate the benefits of agriculture leasing for wildlife to be greater than the benefits to the local farmers (Table 14). Seventeen of twenty-eight projects (61 percent) that utilize agricultural leasing indicated that they impose lease requirements that benefit wildlife. Most often required were crop residuals (43 percent), cover strips (29 percent), grazing or haying restrictions (25 percent), pesticide and/or herbicide restrictions (18 percent), and plowing restrictions (14 percent) (Table 14). Approximately 42 percent of cultivated lands employ low-till (35 percent) or no-till (7 percent) agricultural practices (Table 13).

Approximately 24 percent of cultivated land is regarded by projects as marginal for farming (Table 13). Twenty-one of twenty-eight projects (75 percent) with agricultural leases indicated that the acreage under lease has been declining, in part because farmers are either terminating leases or failing to renew them in agriculturally marginal fields (Table 15). Marginal agricultural lands removed from the leasing program are typically maintained in grassland, reforested by planting or natural succession, or managed as wetland. In the next 10 years, approximately 46 percent of projects that lease land for agriculture anticipate a continuing decline in the number of leases accepted by farmers.

Terrestrial Resources

Over half of Corps fee holdings are contained in the land buffer surrounding most Corps water resource development projects. On some projects this area provides a large and important terrestrial resource base. Depending partly on geographical location, the terrestrial areas have a large proportion of forest or woodland (71 percent of projects), grassland (42 percent), and/or scrub/grassland (13 percent) (Table 16).

About half the projects have conducted general species inventories for the birds (58 percent), mammals (55 percent), plants (53 percent), reptiles/amphibians (50 percent), and invertebrates (32 percent) found on terrestrial habitats (Table 17). On average, about one-third of these inventories were fairly complete, while two-thirds were partially complete.

Seventy-one percent of Corps projects have forested lands in amounts ranging from 20 to 34,000 ha (50 to 84,000 acres) (Table 16). Approximately

half (55 percent) of all projects surveyed have 400 hectares (1,000 acres) or more in forest land. About three-fourths of projects with forested lands have bottomland (79 percent) and/or upland hardwoods (73 percent), comprising an average of 32 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of the total forest acreage (Table 18). About half the projects have mixed hardwood/conifer (51 percent) and/or natural conifer (43 percent), comprising an average of 31 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of the total forest acreage. About half of projects (51 percent) also have conifer plantations that make up an average of 7 percent of their total forest area.

Forest inventories or timber cruises, which provide data on timber resources and also contain valuable ecological data on forest conditions, are available on half (50 percent) of projects with forested land (Table 19). No standard forest inventory method is used on Corps projects; however, about 30 percent of projects with forest inventories employ the U.S. Forest Service Continuous Inventory Of Stand Condition Class.

Approximately 57 percent of projects have commercial timber harvests on their forested lands, using clear-cutting more commonly in conifers and selection-cutting more often in hardwoods (Table 20). Timber management is typically more intensive in conifers than hardwoods. On average, conifers have smaller stand sizes and shorter age rotations. They also have a smaller proportion of their acreage in old growth (Table 18). Most projects that harvest timber (91 percent) have harvest restrictions in riparian zones (Table 21). While timber production is an important management objective on some projects, it is more commonly viewed as a habitat management practice to achieve stewardship and wildlife management objectives (Table 22).

As part of terrestrial habitat efforts, most projects (84 percent) maintain old fields, pasture, and other openlands. These areas are often intensively managed by prescribed burning, mowing, and other practices designed to control habitat succession (Table 23). Forty-two percent of all projects have at least a quarter of their terrestrial acreage in grasslands, many of these in geographical areas dominated by natural grassland ecosystems. Of these, about a third (37 percent) allow grazing on an average of 26 percent of their available acreage.

Approximately 26 percent of surveyed projects reported native prairie habitat in amounts ranging from 20 to 2,000 ha (50 to 5,000 acres). All of these projects have their native prairie habitats under active management involving primarily maintenance by fire and other methods, restoration and reestablishment, and/or protection (Table 24).

About half of surveyed projects listed changes in forest and openland habitats that they anticipated during the next 10 years (Table 25). Responses were wide-ranging with no category listed by more than six (10 percent) projects. Projects with forested lands most often cited reforestation of some agricultural lands (five projects), ongoing recovery from recent flood damage (four), initiation or completion of a project forest management plan (three), and a general increase in forest acreage (three). The most often anticipated changes in openland habitats were the reforestation of openlands (six), the introduction or increased use of warm-season grasses (four), and the increased use of weed control (three).

Terrestrial Wildlife Management

Projects rate public use and resource stewardship as the two most important factors motivating the management of their terrestrial resources (Table 22). They consider management for habitat diversity as their most important objective; however, they rate the importance of habitat management for game species higher than for nongame species. The gap is expected to narrow in the next 10 years, but habitat management for game species is expected to remain of greater importance in the mix of game and nongame management objectives (Table 22).

Some of the most important aspects of wildlife management on Corps projects are associated with broader efforts to manage forests, grasslands, riparian zones, agricultural areas, and other habitats. Typically these are large-scale efforts designed to establish and maintain a desirable mix of different habitat types and successional conditions appropriate for the locality and the primary management objectives. In addition, most projects (92 percent) employ an array of more specific wildlife management practices designed to further improve habitat conditions for selected wildlife and/or project visitors engaged in wildlife-related recreational activities (Table 26). Some commonly used wildlife management methods, such as food plots (68 percent of projects) and forest openings (39 percent), are directed primarily at game species. Others, such as snag management (42 percent), are targeted primarily at nongame species. But most wildlife management measures, including artificial nesting or roosting structures (79 percent), prescribed burning (58 percent), and agricultural crop specifications (34 percent), are used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife (Table 26). Prescribed burning probably has the widest range of uses for terrestrial wildlife management on Corps projects (Table 27).

As part of the wildlife management efforts for game and nongame species, some projects conduct regular surveys to monitor the size of selected species populations (71 percent of projects) and recruitment or breeding success of selected species (56 percent of projects). Population surveys are most often conducted for bald/golden eagles (29 percent of projects), songbirds (21 percent), deer (19 percent), quail (13 percent), and waterfowl (13 percent) (Table 28). Almost all recruitment surveys are targeted at birds, most often wood ducks (34 percent of projects) and bluebirds (31 percent) that use nest boxes on Corps projects (Table 29). Population and recruitment surveys are usually performed by project and/or state agency personnel, though, most often, project personnel conduct the surveys of nongame species and state wildlife management agencies conduct the surveys of game species.

Only 27 percent of respondents indicated that they monitor wildlife habitat conditions on Corps projects (Table 30). Approximately a third of responses indicated the use of subjective or informal habitat assessment methods. Formal monitoring surveys usually addressed a specific aspect of habitat condition, such as nest site availability (five projects) or mast production (five projects). Surprisingly, only two projects listed timber cruises or inventories as habitat monitoring surveys (Table 30). Ten projects use habitat assessment models to evaluate wildlife habitat conditions

(Table 31). Most often applied were Habitat Suitability Indices (six projects) and the Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Guide (two projects).

Overall, Corps projects are an important provider of hunting opportunity, and in many instances, Corps project lands provide a substantial amount of the public hunting opportunity available locally. Fifty-five of sixty-two projects (89 percent) surveyed allowed hunting for one or more game species (Table 32). The game species that are important on the largest number of projects are deer (89 percent), turkey (60 percent), rabbit (52 percent), quail (45 percent), waterfowl (44 percent), squirrel (44 percent), and pheasant (28 percent).

As part of their game management efforts, about half (45 percent) of the projects that allow hunting also monitor some part of the game harvest, usually with check stations (76 percent) or mail surveys (40 percent). While Corps personnel participate in these efforts on some projects, harvest monitoring activities are usually carried out by the state wildlife management agencies (Table 33).

Animal control is used on about two-thirds (68 percent) of Corps projects (Table 34). Control efforts are most often required for various nuisance wildlife (48 percent of projects) and for feral domestic animals (31 percent). Wild animal species most frequently involved in control efforts are beaver (24 percent of projects), Canada geese (18), and deer (16 percent). Predators, as a group, are involved in damage control efforts on about 11 percent of projects. About half of the projects that control animal damage anticipate that the need for control efforts will increase over the next 10 years.

Aquatic Resources and Management

Most Corps projects are associated with a regulated river reach, often a reservoir pool. On average, projects rated these aquatic areas as the most significant habitats on their projects (Table 35). Presently, and over the next 10 years, water quality and the condition of the fishery were rated the two most important issues involving the management of aquatic resources (Table 36). Also important were pollution issues, sedimentation, and shoreline erosion. In general, projects rated concerns about the condition of resources higher than concerns about the utilization of resources.

Operational activities on Corps projects involve primarily regulating the timing and duration of water releases to meet objectives associated with flood control, navigation, hydropower, and other project purposes. On many projects, operational activities must also accommodate recreation and natural resource needs. Nearly all projects indicated that there were one or more aquatic resource issues of concern to project operations. Of these, water fluctuations and fishery considerations were rated as the most important (Table 37). These involved upstream concerns on 24-27 percent of projects, within-project concerns on 82-90 percent of projects, and downstream concerns on 60-63 percent of projects.

Thirty-four of the sixty-two projects (55 percent) listed restrictions on project operations that were intended to accommodate recreation and natural resource concerns (Table 38). Most restrictions involved requirements for a minimum water release (39 percent) to support the downstream fishery, or requirements for the seasonal maintenance of reservoir pool level (18 percent) for fisheries, recreation, and waterfowl.

Forty-seven projects (76 percent) listed a wide range of conflicts associated with the use and management of aquatic resources (Table 39). These fell into three general categories involving conflicts between different recreation user groups (61 percent of projects), between project operations and natural resource management (24 percent), and between operational activities and recreation users (24 percent). More than half of listed conflicts involved recreational fishing or fisheries management issues.

The most prevalent were conflicts among different recreational user groups, particularly between fishers and pleasure boaters (35 percent of projects) and between personal watercraft users and other boaters (29 percent) (Table 39). The severity of these conflicts was rated lower than that of most other conflicts identified by respondents, but most respondents listing these two concerns anticipated that their severity would increase over the next 10 years. Aquatic resource conflicts presently rated as the most severe tended to be the least prevalent. These included hydropower versus fisheries management (11 percent of projects), water level management versus recreation (3 percent), and irrigation versus recreation (3 percent) (Table 39). Respondents listing these concerns most often anticipated that their severity would remain the same in the next 10 years.

Water quality concerns have led to health-related advisories on 56 percent of Corps projects, mostly in regard to swimming (39 percent) and fish consumption (27 percent) (Table 40). Most swimming advisories were due to fecal coliform contamination. Fish consumption advisories were due typically to heavy metals, dioxin, and agricultural pesticides. About 15 percent of projects had one or more health advisories currently in effect, most in regard to fish consumption.

Nuisance levels of eight plant species and six animal species were reported in aquatic areas of 39 percent of projects (Table 41). Most often reported nuisance animals were zebra mussels (11 percent of projects) and beaver (6 percent). Most often cited nuisance plants were Eurasian watermilfoil (8 percent), hydrilla (5 percent), and purple loosestrife (5 percent). Most of the projects with nuisance level plants and animals indicated that infestation levels have increased over the last 10 years, and most of these expect additional increases in the next 10 years.

Fisheries resource issues were among the most important natural resource concerns of project staff, visitors, and local residents. This is indicated by responses to several different questions. Warmwater fishes, for example, were identified by project staff respondents as the most important biological resource on Corps projects (Table 35). Respondents also listed the condition of the fishery as the most important natural resource concern of project visitors and the second most important concern of individuals residing near projects (Table 4). Projects also rated the condition

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of their fishery as the second most important aquatic resource management concern in the next 10 years, second only to water quality (Table 36). These results indicate the overall importance of fisheries management issues on Corps projects.

Fisheries management is ideally based on information about the condition of fishery resources and their utilization by fishers. The status of fisheries management programs on Corps projects was evaluated by the availability of this type of information. Survey respondents indicated that some type of fisheries management data has been collected on 54 of 62 projects (87 percent) (Table 42). Thirty-four projects (55 percent) indicated that they had creel survey data; half of these conduct creel surveys regularly, at 1- to 3-year intervals. Most of the projects that conduct creel surveys use the data to monitor fish harvest as well as determine selected biological attributes of the catch (e.g., length-weight statistics). About half use creel surveys to collect attitude/opinion data from fishers. Few projects collect information on the expenditures associated with fishing trips (Table 42).

About 73 percent of projects have fish stock assessment data collected most commonly by electroshocking (71 percent) and/or gill nets (52 percent) (Table 43). Approximately 80-85 percent of projects that collect stock assessment data do so regularly, at 1- to 3-year intervals. On almost all projects, the state has the primary responsibility for fishery management surveys. Corps projects contribute funding for fisheries management surveys on fewer than 10 percent of projects and personnel on fewer than 25 percent of projects (Table 43).

Wetland Resources and Management

Fifty of sixty-two projects (81 percent) reported wetland habitats in amounts ranging from 0.4 to 22,000 ha (1 to 54,000 acres) (Table 44). Approximately 42 percent of projects reported more than 40 ha (100 acres) of wetlands; approximately 20 percent of projects had more than 400 ha (1,000 acres).

Twenty of fifty projects with wetlands (40 percent) indicated that they had a wetlands inventory (Table 45). However, most of these (70 percent) indicated that their inventories were based only on cursory surveys of project wetlands. Only 12 (24 percent) of 50 projects with wetlands reported having wetland inventories that were more than 80 percent complete, and only 2 additional projects (another 4 percent) expected to reach 80 percent completion within the next 5 years.

No standard wetland classification system was used on Corps projects. Projects most commonly reported using informal classification methods. Only two formal classification methods were in use (Table 46). Ten projects with wetlands (20 percent) used the Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory system, and five (10 percent) used the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Some projects appeared to use two or more different classification methods.

The 50 projects with wetlands rated the importance of nine potential management objectives. The highest rated were waterfowl management, biodiversity, and nongame wildlife management (Table 47). The most important management practices typically involved use of nesting structures, vegetation management, and moist soil management. Wetland management effort was directed at a broad range of wetland types and target species (Table 48). The high value placed on ecologically based management objectives and the broadly based management targets associated with wetland management contrasts with the management of terrestrial and aquatic resources, which tends to emphasize hunting and fishing recreation more explicitly.

Wetlands often are fragile habitats that may be adversely affected by factors largely beyond project control. Two such factors identified were the infestation of project wetlands by nuisance plants and animals and land use changes occurring along project boundaries. Thirty-eight percent of projects with wetlands listed one or more nuisance species present in project wetlands (Table 49). The list included 10 species of plants and 4 species of animals. Most often noted were purple loosestrife (five projects), beaver (four), and Canada goose (three). Most projects reporting these as nuisance wetland species indicated that their abundance has increased in the last 10 years, and will continue to increase over the next 10 years.

Twenty of fifty projects with wetlands identified ongoing or anticipated land use practices and changes along project boundaries that may affect project wetlands in the next 10 years (Table 50). Continuing development along project boundaries was by far (14 of 20 respondents) the most often cited off-project influence on project wetlands. Logging (four) and agriculture (four) were also cited by more than one project. Most of the anticipated effects of perimeter influences were detrimental. The most commonly listed were increased siltation (12 of 20 responses), increased pollution (3), reduced water quality (3), and increased surface runoff (3). Only 2 of 20 projects anticipated favorable changes: a reduction in agricultural activities resulting in reduced surface runoff and an improved wetland buffer.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Forty-five of sixty-two surveyed projects (73 percent) reported that one or more federally listed threatened and/or endangered species occurred on their project (Table 51). Most commonly listed were birds (43 projects), invertebrates (7 projects), fish (6 projects), and plants (6 projects). The threatened bald eagle (proposed for delisting by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), reported by 38 projects (61 percent), was the most often cited species by a wide margin. Excluding the bald eagle, 29 respondents (47 percent) reported federally listed threatened or endangered species on their projects.

Efforts to identify threatened and endangered species on Corps projects are not yet complete. So far, 37 projects (61 percent) indicated that they

have initiated inventories to identify federally protected plants and/or animals (Table 52). Of these, only eight (13 percent) reported that inventories for protected species were 80-100 percent complete. In the next 10 years, this number is expected to increase to 12 projects (19 percent).

Efforts to identify threatened and endangered species on Corps projects have been conducted with varying degrees of rigor. In roughly equal numbers, projects identified their efforts as only cursory, thorough for selected groups, and thorough for all species (Table 53). Of projects that have initiated inventories, approximately 83 percent include birds and 50-57 percent include various other groups of federally listed species ranging from mammals (50 percent) to fish (57 percent). In addition, 76 percent of the projects that have initiated inventories of protected species have made some effort to include candidate species for Federal listing, and about half (55 percent) have made efforts to identify species on state protection lists (Table 53). About half (56 percent) of projects with species inventories have also made some effort to identify the critical habitats of protected species (Table 54).

In most instances, projects have the primary responsibility for stewardship of threatened and endangered species occurring on the projects. For about 82 percent of projects, these responsibilities are addressed in the project's Operational Management Plan (Table 55).

Thirty of forty-five projects (64 percent) with threatened or endangered species monitor the status of one or more species using population, recruitment, or habitat condition surveys (Table 56). Most of these projects (83 percent) conduct monitoring surveys for the bald eagle with these surveys. Half (50 percent) also monitor the status of selected other species.

As with other project natural resources, management of threatened and endangered species utilizes expertise and effort from other agencies. Inventory efforts include personnel from state agencies (72 percent) and the U.S. Fish and wildlife Service (52 percent) more often than from Corps projects (41 percent), or Corps districts and divisions (31 percent). About half (47 percent) of projects with threatened or endangered species also seek management assistance from other agencies (Table 52).

Seventeen of 45 projects (38 percent) that have a federally listed species indicated that their management of threatened and endangered species affects or is affected by various project activities, including project operations (12 projects), visitor recreation (11 projects), and natural resource management activities (6 projects) (Table 57). On seven projects (16 percent), management of listed species is also affected by activities such as the logging and development occurring along project boundaries.

Management of threatened and endangered species on natural resource outgrants is of special interest because of the interagency nature of natural resource management on these lands. Approximately 40 percent of projects with natural resource outgrants indicated that management activities associated with threatened and endangered species take place on their outgrants. Most often the lessee is responsible for these activities (Table 58).

Twenty-eight (62 percent) of forty-five projects with federally listed species have had informal consultations in the last 5 years with either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service regarding endangered species issues. Most were requests for assistance in identifying or managing endangered species on Corps projects (Table 59). However, nearly half (46 percent) of these projects asked for informal opinions regarding the effects of possible project actions on endangered species found on the project. In most cases, these issues were resolved informally. Projects reported only four instances in which formal Section 7 consultations were initiated, and of the three that were described in detail, all appeared to be primarily district actions rather than project actions (Table 60).

Unmet Management Needs

All projects reported one or more unmet management needs associated with their aquatic, terrestrial, wetland, or threatened and endangered species resources. Forty-seven of sixty-two projects (76 percent) provided 52 responses concerning aquatic resources, more than for any resource category (Table 61). Thirty of the fifty-two aquatic resource responses (58 percent) identified management needs associated with improving project fisheries. Overall, fisheries management needs were identified more frequently than any other resource management need on the projects.

Respondents also listed 37 terrestrial resource management needs (Table 61). Additional funding and manpower (12) were mentioned most often, although uses for the needed funding and manpower were not specified. Specific terrestrial management needs most commonly identified habitat issues, particularly habitat restoration (six), additional habitat management (five), and habitat preservation (two).

The unmet wetland management needs most frequently listed were the construction of new wetlands (nine) and wetland inventories (seven). Similarly, implementation of species inventories (13) was the most frequently listed need in the management of threatened and endangered species (Table 61).

4 Discussion

Natural resources management on Corps projects is part of the broader effort to operate projects for flood control, navigation, water supply, hydropower, and other project purposes. Within the scope of authorities provided by project authorizing legislation and other relevant laws and directives, Corps projects manage land and water resources for a mix of different uses, including agriculture, timber, fish, wildlife, watershed protection, and outdoor recreation. The natural resources component of Corps project management employs the multiple-use management concept (Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1986, 1996b) and incorporates a mix of resource uses similar to that employed on U.S. Forest Service lands (Dana and Fairfax 1980; Loomis 1993).

A key feature of multiple-use management involves the need to balance different uses of available resources. Survey results indicate that, apart from operational considerations, recreation and resource stewardship are the two most important factors influencing natural resource management decision-making on Corps projects. In regard to aquatic resources, these needs translate primarily into fishing recreation and water quality, and in regard to terrestrial resources, they translate into game management and habitat diversity. Economic uses of the land, primarily agriculture and timber, are typically regarded as much lower priority uses than recreation and stewardship; where used, they are more often regarded as tools of habitat and wildlife management rather than primary resource uses.

Not all multiple-use management trade-offs can be balanced in a way that accommodates all desired resource uses. About three-fourths of Corps projects identified conflicts among project operations, recreation, and natural resource management. Most common (61 percent of projects) are conflicts among various recreation user groups, particularly between fishers and pleasure boaters (35 percent) and between personal watercraft users and participants in other water-based recreational activities (29 percent). Less common but considered more severe are the conflicts between project operations and both recreation and natural resource management noted by 24 percent of projects. Of these, operational activities involving hydropower production and flood control most often conflict with fisheries management and/or fishing recreation. In managing trade-offs between water operations goals and other project management objectives, about half (55 percent) of Corps projects utilize restrictions on project operational activities to accommodate recreation and/or natural resource concerns and management issues.

Balancing different uses of project natural resources is an ongoing process, in part, because of changing natural resource conditions on Corps projects. One of the most important trends for management on Corps projects may be the increasing development along property boundaries occurring on about three-fourths of projects. As boundary development increases, associated problems such as property encroachments may also increase. Hamilton and Reinert (1997) have shown that in a related situation, problems from extensive shoreline development on one Corps project diverted management effort away from more productive activities, producing a management program that was more reactive to development problems than proactive toward natural resource management. With anticipation of generally level to decreasing management budgets, similar management pressures may be encountered by projects experiencing boundary development and other problems that tend to divert management resources away from natural resource management activities.

The scope and nature of natural resource management on Corps projects depend in part on how projects value various project resources. In a direct comparison of selected resource types, projects rated aquatic areas such as reservoirs and river reaches within project boundaries as their most significant resource. These were followed by riparian corridors, wetlands, and then forest lands (Table 35). We believe that the reasons for this valuation involve a complex set of judgments about the institutional, ecological, and public use values of different resources (Doll et al. 1994; Apogee Research, Inc., 1996). Results of the survey provide some insight into how Corps projects apply these criteria.

Survey respondents consistently indicated that recreation use and natural resource stewardship most strongly influenced their perceptions and management of project resources, although the relative influence of these factors may differ for different types of resources. In terrestrial habitats, management of game species was reported to be more important than management of nongame wildlife or threatened and endangered species (Tables 22 and 35), suggesting that public use, particularly recreational hunting, has most strongly shaped value judgments about the significance and management of terrestrial resources on Corps projects. In regard to aquatic resources, both public use and stewardship considerations strongly influenced judgments about the value and management of these areas, but it is less clear which was most important. Depending on how the relevant questions were asked, either stewardship considerations (Table 36) or recreational use of fishes (Table 35) could be regarded as the more important factor in valuing the significance of aquatic resources.

While Corps projects generally view aquatic resources as more significant than terrestrial resources, they direct a larger share of the overall natural resource management program at terrestrial resources. On a budgetary basis, about half (53 percent) of project spending on natural resource management is directed at terrestrial resources, while 24 percent is directed at aquatic resources (Table 7). As a result, Corps projects describe a more expansive and varied terrestrial management program in their survey responses than they do an aquatic resource management program.

The survey results also suggest that Corps projects are more likely to increase their management efforts for terrestrial resources than for other

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types of resources. When asked directly, more projects anticipated spending increases for management of terrestrial resources than for other resources (Table 7). Also, additional funding and/or manpower was cited as an unmet need far more often for the management of terrestrial resources than for the management of other resources (Table 61). These results suggest that there may be more potential demand for additional management of terrestrial resources than of other types of resources.

Management partners have an important influence on the overall scope and scale of natural resource management efforts on Corps projects. The most important management partner of the Corps project is usually a state natural resource management agency. Survey respondents list state natural resource management agencies as jointly or solely responsible for many natural resource management activities occurring on Corps projects. In fisheries management, the collection and evaluation of management data are primarily state responsibilities. State agencies are also active in terrestrial resource management, primarily for game management activities on natural resource outgrants. Overall, much of the management conducted by state agencies on Corps projects appears to support hunting and fishing recreation. Given the continued involvement of state agencies in the management of outgrants and aquatic resources, fish and game management will likely remain important management objectives on Corps projects.

Corps personnel are typically more active in terrestrial resource management than in aquatic resource management. The terrestrial management applied by project personnel seems to be roughly equally divided between game and nongame species. Corps efforts in nongame management appear to comprise most of the terrestrial nongame management occurring on Corps projects.

Survey respondents indicated that Corps projects most often directed natural resource management efforts toward selected individual species, groups of species, or the primary habitats of selected species. A large portion of the effort could reasonably be grouped into game and/or nongame management, and the projects themselves often used these terms when indicating management objectives or targets. Often nongame management recognized the importance of nonconsumptive wildlife recreation associated with wildlife viewing and related activities.

Natural resource management efforts in general, and wildlife management efforts in particular, are described in terms that suggest use-oriented management objectives, i.e., multiple-use management. It seems likely that resource stewardship is also thought of primarily in terms of resource uses. However, some projects describe management targets with terms that suggest more ecologically based management concepts such as biodiversity and ecosystem management. This is particularly evident in regard to wetland resources for which Corps projects explicitly rate species diversity as an objective that is second in importance only to waterfowl management (Table 47). It is also evident in attempts by some projects to direct management toward national or international resources such as Neotropical birds. However, the degree to which this type of recent ecological thinking is incorporated into natural resource management efforts on Corps projects is not readily apparent in the survey results.

As national and regional priorities for resource management become more clearly articulated, there is a growing desire to include them into natural resource management programs at all levels. A benefit of ecosystem management is the ability to more explicitly incorporate the broader national and regional priorities into natural resource management plans and activities. Most Corps involvement in formal ecosystem management has been coordinated by Corps districts or divisions and typically involved several different projects along a major waterway. Little evidence in the survey results suggests that Corps projects utilize ecosystem management as a primary approach to managing their local resources. However, Corps projects appear to be informally involved in some cooperative management activities that incorporate ecosystem management ideas, and the overall high degree of interagency participation in management activities on Corps projects indicates that projects have the cooperative management ethic required for effective ecosystem management.

Site characteristics suggest that resource management on Corps projects might benefit from application of ecosystem management concepts. For example, the riparian character of Corps projects creates relatively long property borders relative to the overall size of projects. As a result, land use and changes in land use occurring in the region surrounding projects are especially relevant in the management of project natural resources. In addition, Corps projects are an important component of major watersheds. Often Corps projects are responsible for management of only a portion of the entire watershed, but must consider the effects of project management activities on parts of the watershed that are outside project borders. For example, some projects are involved in management of conflicts concerning effects either upstream or downstream from their project (Table 37). These commonly involve ecosystem management issues.

Projects expect to maintain their strong commitment to a natural resource management program that directly supports recreation. At the same time, they also expect to increase their stewardship efforts for threatened and endangered species and other biological resources. They also recognize trends such as growing recreation demand and growing urbanization of the regional landscape that will increase natural resource management challenges in the near term. Overall, projects describe a need for more management effort, and many anticipate that at least some aspects of their programs will grow in the next 10 years. Accomplishing this will be especially challenging at a time when overall project budgets are not expected to increase greatly, if at all. An anticipated part of the solution is increased participation of non-Corps partners in the management of project resources. However, meeting future management needs may also require not just more management effort, but the development of more efficient and effective management strategies for meeting current and emerging challenges.

5 Summary

Natural resources management on Corps of Engineers water resources development projects was documented from responses of management personnel to a lengthy and detailed questionnaire mailed to a stratified random sample of projects. The survey was sent in January 1996 to 66 Corps projects (19 percent of the sampling frame) selected at random within 10 Corps divisions located in the contiguous United States. Results are based on 62 completed questionnaires returned through August 1996, an overall response rate of approximately 94 percent.

Corps projects reported spending an average of 6.6 percent (0-29 percent) of their project budgets on natural resources management activities associated with terrestrial (53 percent of natural resources budget), aquatic (24 percent), and wetland (11 percent) resources and threatened and endangered species (11 percent). Approximately 87 percent of projects had project staff involved in natural resource management activities; 9 percent had staff involved exclusively in natural resources management, 72 percent had individuals who divided their time between park management and natural resources management activities.

Survey results suggested that natural resources management on Corps projects was directed primarily at a broad range of resource uses including outdoor recreation, fish, wildlife, timber, and agriculture. Management was also influenced by a stewardship ethic that emphasized water quality and habitat diversity. Natural resources management on Corps projects tended to be highly individualized because of project-specific differences in the type and condition of available resources; the availability of funding, personnel, and management partners; and the local physical and cultural environment surrounding each project.

On a scale from 1 to 10, respondents rated their aquatic resource base as the most significant resource on Corps projects (7.9). This was followed by riparian corridors (6.9), wetlands (6.7), and finally terrestrial resources (3.2-6.4), of which forested land (6.4) was viewed as most significant.

About half the total fee acreage of Corps projects supports an aquatic resource base composed mainly of impoundments on major waterways. The most important resource issues associated with the management of aquatic resources are water quality and condition of the recreational fishery. Management of aquatic resources on Corps projects involves balancing competing uses of aquatic resources among operations, recreation, and

natural resources management. Seventy-six percent of projects listed a wide range of resource use conflicts between different recreational user groups (61 percent of projects), between project operational activities and natural resources management (24 percent), and between operations and recreation users (24 percent). More than half of all listed conflicts involved recreational fishing or fisheries management issues.

Fisheries resource issues were among the most important natural resource concerns of project staff, visitors, and local residents. Survey respondents more often identified unmet management needs associated with aquatic resources than with any other type of resource on Corps projects. Most often listed, by 58 percent of projects, was the need to improve the condition of the project fishery.

Approximately half (53 percent) of the average natural resource budget on Corps projects is applied to the management of terrestrial resources. As a result, the terrestrial resource management efforts described by survey respondents were greater and more varied than those associated with other types of resources. The most important management objectives for terrestrial resources were recreation and habitat diversity. Management supporting recreation use of terrestrial resources was directed at both consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational activities, although management for game species was regarded as the more important. Hunting was allowed on 89 percent of Corps projects. Game species important on the greatest number of projects were deer (89 percent of projects), turkey (60 percent), rabbit (52 percent), and quail (45 percent).

Approximately 63 percent of surveyed projects outgranted from 40 to 40,000 ha (100 to 98,500 acres) of project land and water resources to other natural resource management agencies. Eighty-eight percent of natural resources outgrants were held by state fish and game agencies who managed these lands primarily for wildlife management and hunting recreation. Projects suggested that the number of outgrants could increase by 10-12 percent in the next 10 years.

Production of commercially valuable raw materials, primarily timber and agricultural products, was also an important aspect of terrestrial resource management on Corps projects. Commercial forestry was practiced on about 57 percent of projects, and where used, was an important aspect of habitat and wildlife management efforts. Agricultural leases existed on about 45 percent of projects. Leased acreage was most often used for hay or grazing (46 percent) and for cultivated crops (54 percent), primarily soybeans, cotton, corn, and wheat. Approximately 60 percent of the projects that offered agricultural leases to local farmers had lease requirements designed to benefit wildlife. Most often required were crop residuals, cover strips, and grazing or haying restrictions. Use of agricultural leasing is diminishing primarily because farmers are increasingly unable to continue leases on agriculturally marginal land.

Eighty-one percent of surveyed projects reported having wetlands in amounts from 0.4 to 22,000 ha (1 to 54,000 acres). The most important management objectives associated with wetlands were waterfowl, species biodiversity, and nongame wildlife. About half of projects with wetlands (56 percent) have begun a wetlands inventory based primarily on informal

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methods (24 percent), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory system (20 percent), or the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (10 percent). Projects most often cited the development of constructed wetlands and completion of wetland inventories as their most important wetland management needs.

Projects identified two principal threats to their wetlands. Forty percent of projects with wetlands indicated that land use changes along project boundaries were causing increased wetland sedimentation, increased pollution, reduced water quality, and other effects. Thirty-eight percent of projects with wetlands reported having nuisance plants or animals, and most of these anticipated an increase in wetland infestations in the next 10 years.

Federally listed threatened or endangered species were reported by 45 of 62 (73 percent) surveyed projects; more than half the surveyed projects (61 percent) reported the bald eagle, and about half (47 percent) reported other species. Efforts to identify threatened and endangered species on Corps projects were still ongoing; about 61 percent of projects had initiated inventories for threatened and endangered species, but most were not yet complete. Completion of a threatened and endangered species inventory was by far the most commonly cited need associated with the management of threatened and endangered species.

Project activities affected or were affected by threatened and endangered species on 38 percent of projects where listed species were known to occur. These activities included project operations (27 percent of projects with listed species), recreation (24 percent), and other natural resource management efforts (13 percent). In addition, activities occurring outside project boundaries, primarily logging and development, affected listed species on 16 percent of the projects where listed species were known to occur. Nearly half (46 percent) of projects with one or more threatened and/or endangered species had requested at least one informal opinion from the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service within the last 5 years regarding the possible effects of a proposed project action on listed species. However, few informal consultations were ever elevated to formal Section 7 consultations.

Survey respondents indicated that natural resources management on Corps projects was motivated primarily by recreation and stewardship. The two most important goals associated with management of aquatic, terrestrial, and wetland resources always included one stewardship goal and one recreation goal. Water quality, habitat diversity, and species biodiversity were the primary stewardship goals associated with the management of aquatic, terrestrial, and wetland resources, respectively.

Recreation-related goals were usually associated with natural resource management activities aimed at selected individual species, groups of species, or the primary habitats of selected species. Much of this effort could be described as game and/or nongame management. Warmwater sport fishes, terrestrial game species, and waterfowl were the primary species-oriented management targets of aquatic, terrestrial, and wetland resource management, respectively. All of these are game species. Where direct

comparisons were made, survey respondents rated management for game species as more important than management for nongame species.

Contributions of management partners strongly influenced natural resource management on Corps projects. Most influential were state fish and wildlife agencies, which participated in some aspect of natural resource management on almost all Corps projects. State agencies typically managed most aspects of the recreational fishery on Corps projects. They also managed 88 percent of natural resource outgrants on Corps projects where game management and hunter recreation were the primary management objectives. While their efforts were not limited to these areas, much of the natural resource management conducted by state agencies on Corps projects supported fishing and hunting recreation.

Survey results suggested that Corps projects expect to maintain a strong commitment to a natural resource management program that supports recreation. At the same time, they see the need for and anticipate expansion of stewardship activities along a broad front. Completion of resource inventories, expansion of threatened and endangered species efforts, and increased management of nongame wildlife are among the stewardship activities that projects hope to pursue. They also recognize management challenges associated with increased development and other land use changes occurring along project boundaries. Projects expect to expand management efforts and meet emerging challenges with an expanded management role for project staff and with the increased participation of non-Corps partners in natural resource management activities.

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Tables

Respondents provided estimates of land area in acres. To convert acres to hectares, multiply by 0.4047.

Entries in columns sum more than project totals because projects may have provided responses in more than one category.

Table 1. Selected population and sample characteristics of Corps water resource projects.

						Sample Distribution	tribution	
		Population Distribution	istribution		Pla	Planned	Rea	Realized
Corps Divison ^a	No. Pct. of Projects ^b Projects	Pct. of Projects	Total Acres	Total Pct. of Acres Acres	Sample Size	Sample Pct in Size Sample	Sample	Sample Pct in Size Sample
Lower Mississippi Valley	21	6.0	260,497	8.6	40	28.6	•	28.6
Missouri River	35	10.0	2,086,099	26.3	9	17.1	ī	14.3
New England	32	9.5	51,953	7.0	v 0	18.8	9	18.8
North Atlantic	81	5.2	90,187	1.1	v 0	33.3	9	33.3
North Central	16	4.6	262,085	3.3	v 0	37.5	9	37.5
North Pacific	53	8.3	265,750	3.4	9	20.7	9	20.7
Ohio River	ዩ	20.9	922,305	11.6	٥	12.3	6	12.3
South Atlantic	21	0.9	953,424	12.0	9	28.6	9	28.6
South Pacific	18	5.2	098'66	1.3	9 0	33.3	4	22.2
Southwest	88	54.6	2,506,944	31.7	٥	10.5	∞	9.3
	1				I		1	
Total	349	100.0	7,919,104	100.0	99		62	

a Reflects the divisions in place prior to the 1996 reorganization. b Identifies the number of projects in the survey sample frame after deleting projects with no natural resource assets and combining projects managed by a single natural resource management office.

Table 2. Major sources of authority (04) and guidance (06) for natural resource management on Corps projects.

Basis	Basis for Management Authority	nt Auth	ority		Utilization (Utilization of Selected Guidance	uidance			
	2	Perce	Percent of	ent of		ğ	No. Pr	No. Projects Using Guidance	ing Gu	dance
Authority	Projects Responding	Min	Max	Mean	Source of Guidance	Projects Responding	Always	Doesn'	[Never	Doesn't Apply
Enhancement	31	0	100	7.5	Design Memorandum	24	2	12	12	13
Mitigation	35	0	9	10.6	Project EIS	75	٥	7	∞	=
Stewardship	20	0	100	86.3	Project Master Plan	43	20	16	M	4
Others	٥	30	100	58.6	Operational Management Plan	43	92	1	2	4
Don't know	11	0	100	33.2	Annual Work Plan	£7	52	=	2	5
	ı									
Total	62				Others: ERGO ⁸	m	0	m	0	0
					State Management Plan	m		~	0	0
					Miscellaneous others	7	ī	7	0	0
						1				
					Total	29				

a Environmental Review Guide for Operations

Table 3. Utilization of selected approaches to implementing natural resource management on Corps projects (417).

Management	, 0,	Pct Of	Change in Use of Approach In Next 10 Years (No. of Projects)	ise ut 10 Ye Proje	Approaci aars ects)
Implementation Approach	Projects Reporting	Projects Where Used	Decrease Same Increase	Same	Increas
Project Staff	55	87	~	6	8
Volunteers	57	78	m	ħ	92
Natural Resource Outgrants	37	63	m	92	€
Cooperative Agreements	32	53	м	5	16
Agricultural Outleasing	82	45	=	5	4
	ı	1			
Total	62	100			

Table 4. Project staff evaluations of the natural resource concerns of project visitors (Q7) and local residents (Q8).

	No. Projects Concerns	
Nature of Concern	Project Visitors	Nearby Residents
adequate fishery / fishing	34	24
water quality / pollution	25	31
water levels and fluctuations	12	14
shoreline management issues	9	14
animal pests	11 ^a	10
access to land/water	13	6
availability of hunting/hunting lands	12	7
resource stewardship	8	10
adequate/more game	6	8
wildlife/habitat management	7	7
forest management	4	8
personal security / safety	7	4 ^b
type and condition of recreation facilities	9	2
wildlife watching	8	2
aesthetics	5	5 [¢]
dumping/litter	4	5
siltation	2	7
threatened and endangered species	3	5
wildfires	•	8
flooding	3	4
trespassing	-	7
unspecified weeds	1	6
user fees	5	-
ATV's	1	5
nuisance aquatic vegetation	2	3
restricted access/use	3	1
poaching	2	2
availability of fire wood	2	1
continuation of ag leases	-	3
economic opportunity	-	3
nazardous trees	-	3
increasing boundary development	-	3
noise	-	3
shade	2	-
	_	_
Total Projects Responding	62	62

^a Six of these 11 were concerns about too many Canada geese.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize b}}$ All 4 of these expressed concern about hunting activity along project boundaries near private residences.

^C All of these involved the desire of neighboring landowners to cut trees on the project to create a lakeview vista from their homes.

Table 5. Trends in the use of lands bordering Corps projects (Q19).

Types of Land Use	No.	Z W	Present Extent ^a	F. B.	No. Proje Change 1	ects Ani In Next	No. Projects Anticipating Change In Next 10 years
Changes Anticipated Along Project Boundaries	Projects Responding	Min	Max	Min Max Mean	Decrease	Same	Decrease Same Increase
Continuing or Increasing:							F
Development	77	•	10	5.9	0	7	37
Logging	14	7	9	7.6	7	4	∞
Mining	m	9	9	8.0	0	0	M
Refuse/Litter	2	9	^	7.5	-	0	_
Land Privatization	-	∞	∞	8.0	0	0	-
Decline in Water Quality	-	4	4	4.0	0	0	-
Cover Type Changes Resulting In More:							
Agricultural land	7	7	∞	5.5	-	7	7
Grazing land	7	-	9	4.4	_	0	m
Clearing of forest land	7	M	M	3.0	0	0	7
Pine plantations	2	M	5	6.5	0	0	2
	l						
Total Projects Responding	54						

a Rating of extent ranged from 1 (minor) to 10 (extensive).

Table 6. Selected problems potentially affecting natural resources or natural management efforts on Corps projects (Q18).

	NO.		Extent ^a	īta	ŭ	ever	Severity
selected Problem Area	Projects Responding	Min	Max	Min Max Mean	#in	Max	Min Max Mean
	,	•	;	•	•	;	'
Dumping of trash	29	0	2	10 6.1	0	9	2.7
Off-road vehicles	95	0	9	5.4	0	5	4.9
Shoreline erosion	62	0	9	5.4	0	10	5.0
Wildlife poaching	95	0	6	4.4	0	10	3.9
Road/utility easements	62	0	9	4.2	0	10	2.9
Property encroachment	62	0	9	3.9	0	9	2.9
Livestock trespass	62	0	9	5.9	0	9	2.1
Vandalism of cultural resources	29	0	9	2.5	0	9	2.4
Wildfires	29	0	2	2.2	0	10	1.9
Theft of timber	29	0	9	1.9	0	9	2.1

 $^{^{\}rm a}$ Extent rated from 0 (none) to 10 (common). $^{\rm b}$ Severity rated from 0 (none) to 10 (severe).

Table 7. Distribution of spending reported by Corps projects (Q1).

	Pct Projects	Proje	Percent of Ject Spend	Percent of Project Spending	No. Projects Anticipating Spending Change in Next 10 Yrs	No. Projects Anticipating vending Change in Next 10	pating xt 10 Y
Spending	Spending in This Area	Min	Min Max	Mean	Decrease	Decrease Increase Same	Same
Project O&M	8	0	100	55.9	15	19	23
Park O&M	95	0	8	31.9	~	25	23
Cultural Resources	8	0	6 0	1.0	7	۲	32
Shoreline Management	97	0	\$	1.8	4	4	30
Natural Resources	22	0	8	9.9	•	•	•
Terrestrial	69	0	20	3.5	ĸ	17	57
Aquatic	87	0	54	1.6	2	0	82
Wetland	38	0	7	7.0	7	10	25
T&E	35	0	15	0.7	8	7	30
4467	M	-	ĸ	7-1	•	•	-

a Based on all 62 projects responding.

Table 8. The availability and use of personnel (other than project manager) for park and/or natural resource management (Q2).

	2	0	of Pe	No. of Personnel	(2	No.	No. of Personnel	sonnel
Use of Personnel	Projects	Mîn	æ ¥	Min Max Mean	Projects	M.	Min Max	Mean
Park Management	16	0	13	1.0	22	0	12	1.5
Nat. Res. Management	14	0	9.5	7.0	13	0	9	7.0
Both	53	0	56	3.3	30	0	2	1.8
Totals	59	0	53	9.4	29	0	20	3.6

Table 9. Education and background of Corps project staff responsible for the management of natural and cultural resources (03).

	No. Projects	Degree Level of Responsible Staff Member (Pct Distribution)	Degree Level of ponsible Staff Memb (Pct Distribution)	l of f Member tion)	Degree i To Re (Pct Dis	Degree in Relation To Resource ^a (Pct Distribution)	Percent
Resource	Managing inis Resource	Assoc.	Bach.	Assoc. Bach. Master	Related	Related Unrelated	Certified
Cultural	45	-	93	9	9 9	%	0
Fisheries	30	0	81	6	9	35	0
Forest	36	2	8	œ	89	32	13
Range	17	0	26	m	61	39	0
T&E species	30	9	88	9	25	53	•
Wetlands	22	0	98	2	51	67	0
Wildlife	£7	0	93	7	29	41	10
	1						
Total	62						

managed by natural resource specialists educated in a closely related scientific discipline. manager or rangers, who more frequently have college degrees in an unrelated area, often in Resources on projects with substantial natural resource acreages are the most likely to be Resources on projects with little acreage are more likely to be managed by the project park and recreation management.

^b Few Corps projects have staff educated in disciplines related to cultural resource management because cultural resources on Corps projects are typically managed by District staff rather than project staff. Responsible project staff serve primarily as points-of-contact for cultural resource management.

Table 10. Contributions of volunteers to natural resource management on Corps projects (Q11).

Participating Organizations	ions	Management Activities	
Organization Name	No. Projects Responding	Description	No. Projects Responding
Scout troops	34	Build/survey/maintain nest boxes	35
School groups	٥	Trail maintenance	30
Sportsmen clubs	7	Tree planting	77
Fishing clubs	7	General cleanup	15
Quail Unlimited	9	Unspecified habitat mgt	13
Equestrian clubs	ĸ	Brush piles for fish	12
Audubon Society chapters	м	Create/maintain food plots	7
Individual volunteers	M	Wildlife surveys	9
Lake associations	M	Erosion control	7
Local businesses	M	Stock fish	m
Outdoor clubs	٣	Controlled burns	m
Universities	M	Water quality monitoring	~
Bike clubs	2	Misc activities	4
Birding clubs	7		ı
Church groups	2		67
Civic groups	2		
Conservation clubs	2		
Waterfowl groups	2		
Miscellaneous groups ^a	16		
	l		
	20		

a Consists of volunteer organizations mentioned by only 1 project.

Table 11. Summary of natural resource outgrants reported by surveyed projects (q12).

Acreage Summary	.	Administrative Summary	/e Summary	Utilization Summary	
Outgranted Acreage	No. Outgrants	Managing Agency	No. Outgrants	Primary Uses ^C	No. Responses
100 - 999	17	Federal	4	Wildlife Management	35
1,000 - 4,999	23	State	59	Waterfowl Management	∞
2,000 - 9,999	٥	Local	4	Forestry/Timber Management	9
10,000 - 49,999	13	University	-	Fisheries Management	2
20,000 - 99,999	m		1	Refuge/Preserve	m
not provided	2	Total	29		
	1			General Recreation ^C	85
Total	29			Hunting	∞
				Hiking	ĸ
				Total	1 % 8°

developed recreation areas, such as boatramps or campgrounds, that were reported here by some respondents. a information from 67 natural resource outgrants reported by 47 different projects. Excludes outgrants of

b Refers to Federal agencies other than the Corps of Engineers.

^c Type of recreation was either unspecified or several types of low-density recreation were indicated.

d Total exceeds number of outgrants because more than one primary use was listed for some outgrants.

Table 12. Changes in the status of natural resource outgrants on Corps projects (Q13 and Q14).

	Characteri	stics of ou	ıtgrants r	Characteristics of outgrants returned in the last 10 years ^a (Q13)	a (Q13)	Future Outgrants (Q14)	ants (014)
Division	Managing n Agency	Acres	Year Of Return	Primary Use	Reason For Return	Response	No. Projects
NAD	County Parks Dept	100+	<2000	park	inadequate budget/personnel	N _O	43
OMS	County Parks	230		park	inadequate budget/personnel	Yes	'n
LMVD	Future Farmers	007	1991	recreation/agric/education	reorganization	Maybe	7
	of America						I
SAD	State Fish & Game	430	1980's	1980's wildlife management	inadequate budget/personnel		51
LMVD	State Fish & Game	785	1995	hunting and hiking	land unsuitable for purpose		
QAN	State Fish & Game	2,158	1985	wildlife/waterfowl mgt	inadequate budget		
S	State Fish & Game	10,000	1992	ag outgrant for wild mgt	inadequate budget/personnel		

a While information on natural resource outgrants was requested, the 7 responses included 4 natural resource outgrants, 2 park or recreation area outgrants, and 1 probable agricultural outgrant.

Characteristics of the agricultural leasing program on Corps projects (Q16a-d). Table 13.

9,180 3,938 8,156 3,971 1,120 1,120 720 362 325 165 1,000 380 2,310 1,251 1,700 727 93 93	Distribution of Acreage	f Acreage					;	;
Leases Min Max Mean 4 400 9,180 3,938 3 1,286 8,156 3,971 1 1,120 1,120 1,120 2 4 720 362 2 6 325 165 3 4 1,000 380 4 200 2,310 1,251 5 80 1,700 727		roject Acre	age	Pct Crop Acreage		Lrop types	Soil Preparation	ration
6 4 400 9,180 5 3 1,286 8,156 6 1 1,120 1,120 6 2 4 720 6 2 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 6 325 7 1,000 9 4 1,000 9 5 5 6 7,310 9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	With Ag Leases	1 1	. 1	That is Marginal For Farming ^a	Crop	Pct of Total Reported Acreage	Tillage	Pct Acreage
5 3 1,286 8,156 6 1 1,120 1,120 6 2 4 720 6 325 6 1,000 9 4 200 2,310 6 3 4 1,000 9 4 200 2,310 6 3 80 1,700	007 7	9,180	338	51	grazing	29	Conventional 58	58
6 1 1,120 1,120 6 2 6 720 6 3 2 6 325 6 3 2 4 1,000 9 4 200 2,310 6 3 80 1,700 4 1 93 93	3 1,286	8,156	171	25	hay	17	LOW Till	35
6 2 4 720 6 2 6 325 6 3 4 1,000 9 4 200 2,310 6 3 80 1,700 4 1 93 93	1 1,120	1,120 1	120	0	soybeans	17	No Till	7
6 2 6 325 6 3 4 1,000 9 4 200 2,310 6 3 80 1,700 4 1 93 93	2 4		293	εo	cotton	٥		1
6 3 4 1,000 9 4 200 2,310 6 3 80 1,700 4 1 93 93	2 6		165	0	COLU	9	Total	100
9 4 200 2,310 6 3 80 1,700 4 1 93 93	3 4		\$80	33	wheat	4		
6 3 80 1,700 4 1 93 93	7 500	_	251	4	mi to	α'		
6 1 93 93	3 80		727	09	others	16 ^b		
002 0 70	1 93		93	0		1		
007,4 %, 100	5 94	9,700 4,6	999'7	37	Total	100		
]		1	i				
Overall 62 28 4 9,700 2,716	7		716	54				

a Calculations exclude acreage for pasture and hay.

 $^{^{}m b}$ Consists mostly of unspecified acreage combinations of soybeans, wheat, and corn.

Table 14. Program (Q16e) and wildlife (Q16f) benefits associated with agricultural leasing.

Benefit	No. Projects Responding	Importance Of Benefit ^a (mean ranking)	Lease Requirement	No. Projects Responding
Wildlife	56	1.6	Leave crop residuals	12
Cover type mgt	21	2.1	Provide cover strips	∞
Local farmers	21	3.0	Grazing/haying restrictions	7
Local tax base	19	3.4	Pesticide/herbicide restrictions	2
Others ^D	12	•	Plowing restrictions	4
	1		Delayed harvest requirements	m
Total Projects	28		Provide food plots	M
			Provide winter cover crop	-
			Restrictions on crop type	-
				I
			Total Projects	17

a Projects ranked listed benefits from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important).

^b Other benefits cited for use of agricultural leasing were: vegetation control, wildfire control, reduce need for burning, maintaining openland for future wildlife management objectives, reduce need for mowing, and public relations.

Table 15. Effects of changes in agricultural leasing on Corps projects (Q16g and Q16h).

Fate Of Land That Has Been Removed From Agricultural Leasing Program (Q16g)	Removed gram (Q16g)	Anticipated Changes in Agriculture Leasing In The Next 10 Years (Q16h)	culture (Q16h)
	No.		No.
Uses	Projects Responding	Description	Responding
Maintain as grasslands	12	Reduce agricultural leasing	=
Allow succession to climax	~	reforestation (3)	
Reforestation	7	convert to wetlands (2)	
Unspecified tree planting	M	eliminate marginal leases (2)	ລ
Create wetlands	2	plant trees (1)	
Burn for unspecified purposes	2	Introduce cover strips	2
Create pine plantation	-	Create terraces	-
	ŀ	Decrease no-till acreage	-
Total Projects	21	Relax grazing restrictions	-
		Eliminate grazing	-
		Discontinue all ag leasing	-
			I
		Total Projects	16

Table 16. Major terrestrial cover types on Corps project lands (920).

	No.		Acreage		Percent of Project Terrestrial Acreag	t of P trial	Percent of Project Terrestrial Acreage	No. Of Projects On Which Cover
Cover Type	Projects Responding	M.i.	Мах	Mean	Æ ë	Max	Min Max Mean	Terrestrial Acreage
Grassland	52	20	28,600	3,083	-	100	59	56
Forest/Woodland	20	50	86,480	9,156	-	100	32	7,7
Scrub/Brushland	39	5	12,570	1,832	-	76	54	13 ^a
	ı							
Total Projects	62							

^a Eight of these are projects with desert shrub ecotypes in the North Pacific (3), Southwest (3), and South Pacific (2) Divisons. The remaining 5 are projects extensive with shrub or brushlands in the Ohio River (3), New England (1), and North Atlantic (1) Divisions.

Table 17. Availability of inventories for terrestrial resource management on Corps projects (422 and 423).

	Inventor	ies of	Inventories of Terrestrial	ial Biota (Q22)	(5)	:		ity of soil	Aveilability of Coil Runvay Information (D23)	tion (023)
Availa	Availability of Inventories	wentor	ies		9 9 9 9					
		Degr	Degree of Completion	pletion	Inventories Participants	icipants	For Natural Resource Management	itural Ianagement	In Project Operational Management Plan	Operational ot Plan
	. o.	S.	(No. of Projects)	ects)		<u> </u>		4		2
Таха	Projects Responding None Partial Complete	None	Partial	Complete	Organization	Responses	Response	Projects	Response	Projects
Birds	26	23	21	5	Corps only	29	Yes	77	Yes	92
Invertebrates	57	37	14	9	State only	23	No	12	SK OK	16
Mammals	29	52	22	12	University	13		l		1
Plants	59	92	6	14	USFWS ^a	٥		26		75
Reptiles/amphibians	67 S	28	21	10	Corps+ others	10				
•					Misc others	•				
						1				
					Total Responses	128				

a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Selected characteristics of major forest types occurring on Corps projects (Q26). Table 18.

	Composition of Forested Land	on of F	oreste	d Land	Available Old Growth Forest ^a	ld Groi	ath Fo	rest ^a	Forest Stand Size	Stand	Size		Stand Rotation Age	otatio	on Age	
	. No.	Perce	Percent of Forest	Forest	NO.	Percel	Percent of Type	Type	.0%	¥	Acres		NO.		Years	
Forest Type	Projects Responding	Min	Max Mean	Mean	Projects Responding	Min	Max Mean	Mean	Projects Responding Min Max	ž	Мах	Mean	Projects Responding	#in	Min Max Mean	Wean
III and handerood	76	۲	Ş	27	22	c	Ę	17	d.c	ur	005	78	Ç	ĸ	20	110
Bottomland hardwood	; &	. ~	5	: 25	2 2	0	8 2	: 42	54	m	877	107	: ~	9	2002	101
Mixed conifer/hardwood	19	-	100	31	14	0	52	ο.	17	-	200	09	ω	20	120	82
Natural conifer	16	-	95	19	-	0	100	5	12	⊽	408	65	9	20	80	63
Plantation conifer	4	~	32	7	13	0	2	0	14	⊽	100	20	_	20	100	2
	1				ı				ı				1			
Total Projects	37				27				30				14			
										١	١					

a Definitions of old growth may vary by project.

b The summary of stand size in upland hardwoods omits one project that reported its entire forested area of 16,563 acres as a single stand.

Table 19. Availability of forest inventories of Corps project lands (Q25).

Current Forest Inventory (Q25a)	entory (Q25a)	Forest Inventory Systems (Q25b)	(p)	Forest Inventory Participants (025c)	s (925c)
No. Projects Availability Responding	No. Projects Responding	Method Reported	No. Projects Responding	Affiliation	No. Projects Responding
Yes	ង	US Forest Service Continuous	^	Project forester	5 F
2	23	Inventory of Stand Condition Class		Unspecified project personnel	13
Not applicable	13	Non-permanent plots	4	State forestry agency	11
•	ļ	Permanent plots	m	Consulting forester	2
Total Projects	26	State method	2	Student intern	7
•		Natural Resource Inventory System	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	~
		Silvah Forest Inventory System	-	State wildlife management agency	-
		Unspecified	4		I
			ı	Total Projects Responding	23
		Total Projects Responding	22		

Table 20. Selected aspects of forest management on Corps projects (Q27 and Q29).

Primary	Primary Harvest Method (Q27)	Do po	027)			e e		į	ć	
		8	Poncont of	3	FUELWOOD K	Fuelwood Kemoval By Project Visitors (429)	Ject Visito	rs (a	(6)	:
Forest Type	No.	<u> </u>	rest	Forest Type	-	:	Percent Of	of .	:	
and Projects Cutting Method Responding Min Max Mean	Projects Responding	. ž	₩ax	Wean	Allowable Removal Methods	Responses	Forest Open To Removal	Open val	No. Responses	ses
Conifers					Dead standing timber	18	-	5		5
Clear cut	Ξ	5	100 74	7.4	Fallen trees	52	11 -	\$2		~
Selection cut	1	9	100	25	Residual tree parts	12	92	20		~
					Harvest debris	•	- 12	ĸ		0
Hardwoods						1	. 92	9		٥
Clear cut	œ	-	90	100 32	Total Responses	30			•	ı
Selection cut	15	7	90	19			Total	Total Responses		23
	I									
Total Projects	s 20									

Table 21. Occurrence (Q32a) and management (Q32b) of riparian zones on Corps projects.

•		Use of Selected Management Practices (Q32b)	ment Practice	is (032b)	
Occurrence on Cor	Occurrence on Corps Projects (4328)		Ko.	No. Projects Using Practice	jects actice
Percent Occurrence	Projects Responding	Practice	Projects Responding	Sometimes	Sometimes Regularly
- 2	12	Bank protection	39	32	۷
3 . 5	7	Buffer zone/corridor management	t 39	16	23
5 - 10	٥	Access restriction/fencing	31	19	12
10 - 20	12	Revegetation/restoration	36	59	7
20 - 30	10	Stream improvement	21	2	_
30 - 40	4	Timber harvest restrictions	32	7	52
70 - 50	0		i		
50 - 100	9	Total Projects Responding	25		
	1				
Total Projects	09				

Table 22. Importance of selected project goals (Q38) and objectives (Q39) regarding the management of terrestrial resources on Corps projects.

•					Specific	Specific Terrestrial Management Objectives (Q39)	Manag	ement	Upjectives	(459)			
General Terrestrial Management Goals (456)	Management L	soats	(458)				Curren	t Impo	Current Importance		Importa	ance ir	Importance in 10 Yrs
	ģ		Importance	ice of characteristics		į	9	(0 - 10 scale) ^a	ale) ^a	;	9	- 10 sc	(0 - 10 scale) ^a
	No. Projects	3	25 21	(0 - 10 scale)		No Projects				No. Projects			
Selected Goals	Responding	Min	Min Max Mean	Mean	Selected Management Objectives	Responding Min Max Mean	Æin	Max	Mean	Responding		Min Max	Mean
Public use	09	8	5	8.3	Multiple species/habitat	19	0	10	ت. ھ	65	0	9	7.0
Resource stewardship	61	7	10	8.1	Game habitat	61	0	5	9.6	59	0	9	6.2
Regulatory compliance	09	0	5	6.9	Habitat buffer zones ^D	09	0	5	8.4	58	0	5	6.0
Environmental reserves	26	0	٥	3.2	Nongame habitat	58	0	0	8.4	95	0	9	6.0
or demonstrations					Threatened and endangered species	56	0	9	3.8	55	0	10	5.6
Forest products	25	0	6	10 2.2	Commercial use of vegetation	26	0	10	2.7	55	0	0	3.2

a 0 = unimportant; 1 = low importance to 10 = highly important.

b For protection of aquatic and/or wetland resources.

Table 23. Selected aspects of the management of grasslands and other openlands on Corps projects (033b and 036).

Use of Selected Management Practices (Q35)	ed Management	t Practices	(435)	Percent of Natural Grasslands	of Grasslands
				used rol al a	COCCES GILLS
	No.	Where Used	rojects Us e d		No.
Practice	Projects Responding Sometimes Regularly	Sometimes	Regularly	Percent	Responding
Prescribed burning	ig 36	16	50	0	19
Bush hogging	38	15	23	1 - 10	2
Chaining/cabling	ıc	m	2	11 - 25	2
Disking/plowing	38	15	23	26 - 50	2
Mowing	45	=	34	51 - 75	7
Seeding/planting	67	21	28	76 -100	0
	ŀ				I
Total Projects	53			Total Projects	30

Table 24. Status of native prairie on Corps projects (Q37).

					Availability	of Kabitat Ir	lability of Habitat Inventories On Corps Prairie Lands	Lands		
Occurren	Occurrence of Francis on Frances		ri ojeci	<u>, </u>	Status of Inventory	entory	Participating Organizations ^a	nizations ^a	Prairie Management Practices	ractices
	No.		Acres			No.		No.		No.
Division	Projects Division Responding	9 Min	Мах	Mean	Status	Projects Responding	Organization	Projects Responding	Practice	Projects Responding
LMVD	2	140	4500		Partly complete	10	State agency	4	Prescribed burning	12
MRD	-	2000	2000	2000	None	2	US Fish and Wildlife Service	vice 2	Planting of prairie species	٥
	•	2	210	\$	Complete	-	Voluntary organizations		Habitat protection	5
ORD	7	9	120	77		1	Quail Unlimited	7	Establish/reestablish prairie	ie 4
SAD		32	35	32	Total Projects	16	Unidentified volunteers	7	Habitat management	4
OMS.	7	289	1150	919			Boy Scouts	-	Restoration of old fields	7
	i	1		1			National Audubon Society	-	Unspecified rotation	~
All	91	S	2000	754			Pheasants Forever	-	Monitoring conditions	-
							Sierra Club		Rotational mowing	-
								ł	Outgrant management	-
							Total Projects	1		1
									Total Projects	16

^a Does not include participation of Corps projects

Table 25. Anticipated changes on forest lands (Q31) and grasslands and other terrestrial openlands (Q36).

	No.		No.
	Projects		Projects
Anticipated Changes Re	Responding	Anticipated Changes	Responding
	14		4
Ketorestation of some agricultural land	n	אפוסו עס נשרוסו	>
Recover flood-damaged forest land	4	Restore/increase warm-season grasses	4
Initiate/complete forest management plan	~	Increase weed control	ъ
increase forest acreage	₽	Reestablish prairie	2
loss of pine to pine beetles	2	Increase prescribed burning	2
Improve riparian woodlands	2	Initiate/increase bush hogging	2
Continue/increase timber harvest	2	Allow natural succession	2
Increase controlled burns in forest stands	•	Deterioration of range/grassland	2
Continued succession from pine to hardwood	-	Encourage native plants	2
Declining natural regeneration of bottomland forest	-	Decrease seeding/mowing	7
Convert some forest to openland turkey brood range	-	Reduce management (budget cuts)	
	ı	Restoration of degraded grasslands	-
Total Projects Responding	22	Increase hay cutting	-
		Increase grassland acreage	-
		Unspecified changes:	
		Reclamation	-
		Habitat changes due to flooding	-
		Vegetation restoration	
			i
		Total Projects Responding	20

Use of selected terrestrial wildlife management practices on Corps projects (Q40). Table 26.

Sel	ected Ter	Selected Terrestrial Wildlife Management Practices	Responsible Organization	zation
P Management Practice Re	No. Projects Responding	Target Species/Taxa (No. Responses)	Organization	No. Responses
Nesting/roosting structures Food plots or patches Prescribed burning Other food or cover planting Edge maintenance Snag management Forest openings Crop specification Fences and crossings Forest density Water supply Corridor development Stocking Supplemental feeding Pasture development	9 35 42 54 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Bluebirds (31), Wood duck (30), Owls/hawks (22), Waterfowl (17), Bats (7), Other (28) Deer (20), Nongame (16), Turkey (14), Quail/dove (14), Other Game (29), Other (7) Various nongame (22), Deer (9), Turkey (8), Other game (21), Other (4) Songbirds (8), Deer (7), Turkey (7), Quail (6), Rabbit (5), Other (4) Songbirds/nongame (18), Deer (15), Turkey (10), Quail/Grouse (9), Other game (17) Woodpeckers/other birds (14), Cavity nesters/dwellers (9), Other (15) Deer (15), Turkey (11), Grouse (4), Songbirds (3), Other (15) Nongame (10), Ducks/geese (8), Deer (7), Other game (13), Other (4) Warious nongame (11), Upland game (8), Deer (3), Livestock (2) Waterfowl (9), Deer (10), Turkey (7), Nongame/Songbirds (7), Other (5) Waterfowl (9), Deer (2), Upland birds (2), Other (10) Various nongame (8), Small game (5), Deer (4), Turkey (2), Other (5) Pheasant (6), Turkey (4), Waterfowl (2), Other (6) Deer (5), Turkey (4), Waterfowl (2), Other (1) Various grasses (5), Songbirds (2), Other (5)	Project only State only Project/state jointly Federal Volunteer ^C Contractor ^d County Other ^E Total Responses	351 133 36 27 29 1 29
Total Projects Responding	22			

^a Several respondents included fisheries management activities in their responses. These were not included in this table.

 $^{^{\}mathsf{b}}$ Most outgrant leases were held by a state wildlife management agency.

^c Usually in conjunction with project and/or state.

d Usually working under supervision of project or state.

 $^{^{}m e}$ Consists most of 3 or more of above listed organizations managing jointly.

Table 27. Utilization of prescribed burning on Corps projects (924a and 24b).

Projects Habitat Responding Response Openland Hardwood forest 9 Grassland maintenance Coniferous forest 8 Wildfire hazard reduction Wetland 7 Wildfire hazard reduction Wetland 7 Wildfire hazard reduction Forest understory management Others Others Unspecified 1 Wector control Dam/levee 1 Others Lotal Projects 36 Total Projects	Where Used (924a)	1248)	Purpose (924b)	
31 forest 9 rest 8 7 7 rest 1 fied 1 Projects 36	Habitat	No. Projects Responding	Response	No. Projects Responding
i forest 9 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Open land ^a	¥.	Wildlife habitat management	30
ous forest 8 7 7 1-ie 1 1 forest 1 1 evee 1 2 cified 1 1-ie 2 2 cified 36 1-ie 36	Hardwood forest	٥	Grassland maintenance	92
i 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Coniferous forest	œ	Native prairie restoration	18
ie 4 forest 1 evee 1 cified 1 	Wetland	7	Wildfire hazard reduction	16
For the state of t			Forest understory management	16
1 Ma 1 1 Ot 1 - Ot ects 36	Others		Forest site preparation	∞
1 1 0t 1 0t ects 36	Prairie	-	Marsh/wetland management	7
1 1 0t — Jects 36	Mixed forest	-	Vector control	-
1 0t — — jects 36	Dam/levee	-		
I %	Unspecified	-	Others	
36		1	Flood control	-
36			Control dam vegetation	-
Total Projects	Total Projects			1
			Total Projects	38

^a includes rangeland, forest openings and other types of grasslands.

Table 28. A summary of Wildlife population surveys conducted on Corps projects^a (Q44b).

Type of Population Survey	rvey		Таха	Taxa Surveyed		Frequency of Survey	: Survey	Participating Organization	ganization
Description Re	No. Responses	Description	No. Responses	Description	No. Responses	Interval	No. Responses	Organization	No. Responses
Unspecified census/survey	4	8 irds		(Continued)		Annually	85	Project only	97
Call count	5	Bald/golden eagle	18	Mammals		Every 2-5 yrs	16	State only	36
Road/windshield survey	=	Songbird/neotropical birds	s 13	Deer	12	Every 6+ yrs	=	Both of above	6
Time/area count	10	Bobwhite quail/quail	∞	Beaver/furbearers	m			Federal Agencies	o ds
Aerial count	0.	Waterfowl	6 0	Squirrel	m			Volunteers	6
Hunter harvest survey	٥	Canada geese/ geese	2	Rabbit	7				
Nest box survey	7	Bluebird	M	Small mammals	-				
Nest count survey	Ŋ	Pheasant	2	Feral hog	,				
Christmas bird count		Osprey	M		1				
Boat-based surveys	4	Turkey	m		23				
Mid-winter eagle survey	7	Tree swallow	7	Others					
Spotlight survey	M	Wood duck	~	Ornate box turtle	m				
Bird count	м	Woodcock	-	Frogs/toads	2				
Flush count	7	Upland birds	-	Upland game	~				
Regular inventories	7	Colonial waterbirds	-	Cavity dwellers	-				
Breeding bird survey	- -	Crow	-	Endangered plants	-				
Den check	-	Eastern meadowlark	-	Game species	-				
Fall flight census	-	Bobolink	_	Gypsy moth	-				
Herd composition	-	Egret	-		1				
Beaver todge census	,	Heron	-		11				
Mark-resight	-	Least tern	-		1				
Scent station	-	Mourning dove	-	Total Responses	113				
Trap survey	-		1						
	1		80						
Total Responses	113								

a Forty-four of 62 projects surveyed reported at least one annual or periodic population survey.

b Excludes Corps of Engineers.

c All population survey volunteers worked concomitantly with responsible personnel from Corps of Engineers or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Table 29. A summary of wildlife recruitment surveys on Corps projects (Q44c).

Recruitment Survey Method	y Method	Taxa Surveyed	veyed	Frequency of Survey	ırvey	Participating Agency	ng Agenc	ا ج
Method	No. Responses	Таха	No. Responses	Interval Re	No. Responses	Agency	Respo	No. Responses
Nest counts/success	35	Birds		Annually	62	Project alone		34
Nest box survey	62	Wood duck	21	Every 2-5 yrs	M	State alone		22
Brood count	13	Eastern/western bluebird	luebird 19	Every 6+ yrs	•-	Both above		'n
Use inventory	7	Bald/golden eagle	~		ı	Volunteer alone	<u>ب</u>	4
Breeding success	-	Canada geese/geese	, e	Total Responses	s 83	Volunteer supported ^D	orted	4
Hunter success	-	Waterfowl	9					ı
Banding	-	Osprey	2			Total Responses	ses	69
Winter population	-	Songbird/neotropical birds 2	cal birds 2					
Tracking	-	Turkey	2					
	1	Kestrel	2					
Total Responses	86	Purple martin	-					
		Woodcock	-					
		Chukar	-					
		Common barn owl	-					
		Great blue heron	-					
		Hungarian partridge	dge 1					
		Interior least tern	ern 1					
		Peregrine falcon	-					
		Piping plover	-					
		Quail	-					
			ı					
			18					
		Others						
		Squirrel	2					
		Raccoon	•					
		Ornate box turtle	-					
		Upland game	-					
			ı					
			ī					
		Total Responses	98 s					

a Thirty-five of 62 projects surveyed reported at least one annual or periodic recruitment survey.

D Indicates recruitment surveys in which volunteers worked concomitantly with responsible personnel from Corps of Engineers.

Table 30. A summary of terrestrial habitat surveys conducted on Corps projects (944a).

Habitat Survey Method		Primary	Target of	primary larget of Survey Effort		Frequency of Effort	Effort	Participating Organization	rganization
Method ^a Res	No. Responses	Таха Re	No. Responses ^b	Таха	No. Responses	Interval	No. Responses	No. Organization Responses ^b	No. Responses
Habitat Suitability (HSI-HEP)	ľ	Birds		(Continued)		Annually	21	Project only	8
Mast survey	2	Baid/golden eagle	2	Mamma (s		Every 2-5 yrs	7	State only	^
Nest site availability	2	Turkey	2	Deer/mule deer	m	Every 6+ yrs	4	Both above	ę
Field Investigation	₂ с	Waterfowl	7	Game animals	~		i	USFWS	-
Forest inventory	7	Quail/California quail	7	Rabbit	-	Total Responses	ses 32	Volunteer	-
WHAG	2	Bluebird	-	Squirrel	-				ı
Annual Inspection of Conditions	_	Downy woodpecker	-		1			Total Responses	ses 32
Cover	_	Grouse	•		7				
Forage survey	-	Osprey	-	Others					
OMP compartment survey	-	Western meadowlark	-	All species	72				
Range condition survey	_	Wood duck	-	General biota	-				
Transit line survey	_	Yellow warbler	-	Native species	-				
Visual survey	_	Nongame birds	,	Grasses	-				
Nest box survey	-		ı	Selected species	-				
	1		16		1				
Total Responses	32				6				
				Total Responses 32	32				•

a Approximately half the responses to this question identified population, recruitment, harvest surveys instead of habitat surveys. These responses were either deleted or added to responses given to questions 044b, 044c, or 044d, as appropriate.

Seventeen of 62 projects surveyed reported at least one annual or periodic population survey. Δ

^C One project gave this response for each of 5 species. These responses may have indicated species population surveys instead of habitat surveys.

d WHAG refers to Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Guide methodology

e OMP refers to Operational Management Plan

f USFWS refers to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Table 31. Use of models for terrestrial habitat assessment and monitoring on surveyed projects (445 and 446).

		Sumary	of Habitat S	Summary of Habitat Suitability Models (HSI) In Use (Q45)	in Use (Q	(5)	
Models In Use (046)	146)	Source of Model	Jel		Target Species	Species	
Type	No. Projects	Source	No. Responses	Species Re	No. Responses	Species	No. Responses
HSI B	•	Modified Bluebook ^C	Ę	Birds		(Continued)	
WHAG	2	Bluebook ^c	€	California quail	7	Mammals	
Deer mgt. model	-	Custom	4	Downy woodpecker	2	Black-tailed deer	•
Unidentified model	-	Unspecified	-	Mallard	2	Deer-unspecified	-
	1		1	Yellow Warbler	2	Mule deer	-
Total Projects	10	Total Projects	54	Barred owl	-	River otter	-
				Canada goose	_	Rocky Mountain elk	ب
				Chukar	-		ı
				Marsh wren	-		2
				Pheasant	-		
				Song sparrow	-	Unspecified Others	Ξ
				Spotted owl	-		
				Western meadowlark	-		1
				Wood duck	-	Total Projects	32
					ł		
					17		

a Habitat Suitability Index

b Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Guide

^C Refers to HSI species models published by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Table 32. Most important game species hunted on Corps projects (Q42).

			Importance (1 - 10 scale)	ce ale)	
Таха	No. Responses ^a	Ě	Max	Mean	Species Reported (No. Projects)
Waterfowl	27	-	5	6.7	маterfowl (16), ducks (4), mallard (2), geese (2), Canada goose (1), wood duck (1), teal (1)
Upland Game Birds					
Turkey	37	7	5	6.2	turkey (30), wild turkey (5), eastern turkey (1), Rio Grande turkey (1)
Quail/Partridge	28	-	٥	9.4	quail (14) bobwhite (6), chukar (3) California quail (3), Hungarian partridge (1), partridge (1)
Pheasant	17	2	٥	7.4	pheasant (12), ring-necked pheasant (5)
Grouse	11	-	7	3.6	grouse (6), ruffed grouse (4), greater prairie chicken (1)
Dove	~	m	10	4.9	dove (5), mourning dove (2)
Woodcock	7	m	٥	5.3	Woodcock (4)
Big Game					
Deer	55	-	10	6.1	deer (27), white-tailed deer (22), mule deer (4), black-tailed deer (2)
Bear	m	-	œ	3.3	bear (2), black bear (1)
EIK	7	-	m	5.0	Rocky Mountain elk (1), Roosevelt elk (1)
Cougar	2	•	-	1.0	cougar (2)
Small Game					
Rabbit	32	-	10	5.5	rabbit (24), cottontail rabbit (4), eastern cottontail (2), swamp rabbit (2)
Squirrel	27	7	9	6.1	squirrel (18), gray squirrel (5), fox squirrel (2), red squirrel (2)
Unspecified	2	4	2	4.5	small game (2)
Others					
Furbearers	4	~	5	3.8	furbearers (4)
Raccoon	м	-	0	6.0	raccoon (3)
Feral hog	7	∞	٥	8.5	pig (2)
Unspecified	2	m	9	4.5	upland (1), upland game (1)

a Fifty-five responding projects gave 265 total responses. Respondents were asked to list and rate the importance of (up to) the 5 most important species hunted on their project; individual projects provided from 0 to 9 species, most listed 5.

Table 33. A summary of hunter harvest surveys performed on Corps projects (Q44d).

Harvest Survey Method	Method	Species/Taxa Surveyed	a Surveyed	Frequency of Survey	Survey	Participating Agency	cy
Method	No. Responses ^a	Таха	No. Responses	Interval	No. Responses	Agency	No. Responses
Check station	19	Deer	23	Annually	53	State	38
Mail survey	10	Turkey	٥	Every 2-5 yrs	N	Corps Project	7
Field/bag check	٥	Alle	9	Every 6+ yrs	0	Both Of Above	-
Harvest card	-	Waterfowl	4		1	USFWS	m
Windshield survey	, Y.	Furbearers	M	Total Responses	onses 56		1
Quota hunt	-	Bear	2			Total Responses	65 sası
others		Big game	7				
Volunteers	m	Upland game	2				
Hunter success	м	Beaver	_				
Harvest survey	, 2	Elk	-				
Hunter survey	2	Fox	-				
Trapper report		Rabbit	-				
Post-season survey	ırvey 1	Squirrel	•-				
	ŀ	Pheasant	-				
Total Responses	54 St	Canada geese	-				
			,				
		Total Responses 56	onses 56				

a Twenty-five of 62 surveyed projects reported one or more harvest surveys each.

b Does not distinguish between manned and urmanned (voluntary survey) check stations.

^C Does not distinguish a scientific mail survey of licensed/permitted hunters and a less formal mail-back of harvest cards distributed to hunters at permit stations or in the field.

d Survey method not identifiable.

e Indicates that all hunted species are included in harvest survey(s).

f us Fish and Wildlife Service.

Table 34. Animal damage control efforts on Corps projects (Q41).

Selected Aminat Danage Control measures	חמוושלה רמונוסו	SU IDSBUE						
		Trend	Trend Over		Species/	Taxa of Nuis	Species/Taxa of Nuisance Animals Reported	
Animal Control	ě.	Next 10 Tears		s		¥o.		<u>د</u>
Measures	Projects	Decrease Same Increase	Same I	Increase	Таха	Responses	Таха	Responses
Nuisance wildlife control	30	-	12	17 ^a	Marrmals		(Continued)	
Feral dog/cat control	19	-	œ	10	Nuisance dog/cat	19	Waterfowl	
Population reduction hunts	=	0	9	52	Beaver	15	Geese/Canada geese	-
Predator control	7	0	m	4	Deer	10	Waterfowl	2
	1				Raccoon	4	Domestic waterfowl	-
Total Projects Responding	75				Coyote	m	Ducks	-
					Feral hog	2	Mute swan	
					Prairie dog	8		I
					Skunk	7		16
					Woodchuck	8	Other Birds	
					Burrowing rodents	-	Turkey	2
					California ground squirrel	-	Ring-billed gull	-
					Cougar	,-	Rock dove / pigeon	2
					Furbearers	- -	Starling	_
					Ground squirrel	-	Vulture	-
					Mammals	-		1
					Moles	_		2
					Yellow-bellied marmot	-	Other	
					Rabbit	-	Upland game	•
					Rats	-		
						1		1
						69	Total Responses	93
			l					

Most commonly listed species on the increase were beaver (9), geese (5), and raccoon (4).

Table 35. Project ratings of the significance of selected natural resources occurring on Corps projects (99).

	No.	Mean Si	Mean Significance ^a
Natural Resource	Projects Responding	Locat	Regional
Habitats			
aquatic areas	61	7.9	7.5
riparian corridors	61	6.9	6.5
wetland	09	6.7	6.5
forestland	28	4.9	9.0
openland	59	5.5	6.4
scrub/shrub	59	5.0	4.7
agricultural land	24	4.0	3.5
native prairie	95	3.2	5.9
Biota			
warmwater fishes	25	8.2	7.5
upland game species	61	7.4	6.5
waterfowl	61	6.9	6.1
nongame species	61	6.5	5.9
T&E species	09	5.7	5.6
coldwater fishes	24	5.0	6.4
furbearers	9	4.5	3.9
sensitive plants	57	4.2	3.9

Assigned ratings ranged from 1 (least important) to 10 (most important).

Table 36. Importance of selected aquatic resource management concerns (048).

No. No. No. cern Projects Min Max Mean Projects shery 60 1 10 7.6 56 amination 61 1 10 7.6 56 mentation 61 0 10 6.3 56 ion 61 0 10 6.3 55 flicts 60 0 10 6.3 55 g 60 0 10 6.2 57 g 60 0 10 4.4 57 g 60 0 10 4.2 57 gic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 ic plants 59 0 10 10 10 1 rial disposal 1 10 10 10 1 1 s 2 6 8 7.0 2 1 s 6 6 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Current Importance</th><th>Impo</th><th>rtar</th><th>lce a</th><th>Importance During Next 10 Years</th><th>10 Y</th><th>buri</th><th>ge e</th></t<>		Current Importance	Impo	rtar	lce a	Importance During Next 10 Years	10 Y	buri	ge e
quality 61 1 7.6 56 ion of fishery 60 1 10 7.6 56 ion/contamination 61 0 10 6.3 56 ion/sedimentation 61 0 10 6.3 55 ion/sedimentation 60 0 10 6.3 55 ine erosion 60 0 10 4.4 57 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 channel issues 1 10 10 0.0 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 10 10.0 1 r supply 1 6 6 6 6 0	Selected Concern	No. Projects	Æ c	X ax	Mean	No. Projects	Min	Max	Mean
ion of fishery 60 1 10 7.6 56 ion/contamination 61 0 10 6.3 56 ion/sedimentation 61 0 10 6.3 56 ion/sedimentation 61 0 10 6.3 55 ine erosion 60 0 10 4.4 57 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 6 8 7.0 2 r supply 1 6 6 6.0 1	Water quality	19	-	5	7.6	28	M	5	4.8
ion/contamination 61 0 10 6.3 56 ion/sedimentation 61 0 10 6.3 55 ion/sedimentation 61 0 10 6.3 55 ine erosion 60 0 10 5.3 55 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 crowding 60 0 10 2.0 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 8 8 8.0 1 rsupply 1 6 6 6.0 1	Condition of fishery	9	_	9	7.6	26	-	10	8.0
ion/sedimentation 61 0 10 6.3 55 ine erosion 60 0 10 5.3 55 ine erosion 60 0 10 4.4 57 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 8 8 8.0 1 rsupply 1 6 6 6.0 1	Pollution/contamination	61	0	9	6.3	26	0	10	
ine erosion 60 0 10 5.3 55 cup conflicts 60 0 10 4.4 57 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 channel issues 1 8 8 8.0 1 channel issues 1 6 8 7.0 2 channel issues 1 6 6 6.0 1 channel issues 1 channel	Siltation/sedimentation	61	0	10	6.3	55	•	9	5.4
roup conflicts 60 0 10 4.4 57 crowding 60 0 10 4.2 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 /channel issues 1 10 10.0 1 1 ged material disposal 1 10 10.0 1 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 8 8.0 1 1 r supply 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Shoreline erosion	9	0	9	5.3	55	0	10	6.4
ce aquatic plants 60 0 10 4.2 57 ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 /channel issues 1 10 10 1 ged material disposal 1 10 10 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 8 8.0 1 a mussels 2 6 8 7.0 2 r supply 1 6 6 6 6 6	User group conflicts	09	0	9	4.4	25	0	9	5.9
ce aquatic plants 59 0 10 2.0 56 /channel issues 1 10 10.0 1 ged material disposal 1 10 10.0 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 8 8 8.0 1 a mussels 2 6 8 7.0 2 r supply 1 6 6 6 6	Boater crowding	9	0	9	4.2	25	0	9	6.0
/channel issues 1 10 10 10.0 1 ged material disposal 1 10 10 10.0 1 rfowl/shoreline issues 1 8 8.0 1 a mussels 2 6 8 7.0 2 r supply 1 6 6 6.0 1	Nuisance aquatic plants	26	0	유	2.0	92	0	9	2.4
1 10 10 10.0 1 1 10 10 10.0 1 18 8 8.0 1 2 6 8 7.0 2	Others								
is 1 10 10 10.0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	bank/channel issues	-	9	9	10.0	-	5	10	10 10.0
oreline issues 1 8 8 8.0 1 s 2 8 7.0 2 1 6 6 6.0 1	dredged material disposal	-	9	9	10.0	-	9	10	10 10.0
s 2 6 8 7.0 2	waterfowl/shoreline issues	-	∞	∞	8.0	-	Ø	œ	8.0
1 6 6 6.0	zebra mussels	~	9	ထ	7.0	2	∞	∞	8.0
-	water supply	_	•	9	6.0	-	∞	Ø	8.0

 $^{^{}m a}$ Rating of importance ranged from 0 (not important) to 10 (very important).

Table 37. Importance of selected aquatic resource issues to project operations (Q49).

	;	•		œ	Project	s Indica	Projects Indicating A Concern	ncern
	No. Drojents	Importance	ra L	ខ	2	-qn	Within Down-	Down-
Resource Issue	Responding	Min Max Mean	×	ean	Projects	stream	stream Project stream	stream
Water fluctuations	62	0	9	8.1	28	17	51	37
Fishery considerations	62	0	10	7.3	09	15	26	39
Water quality	62	0	9	6.7	57	=	55	37
Siltation	62	0	5	5.9	09	12	26	20
Shoreline erosion	62	0	5	5.6	26	7	20	22
Resource use conflicts	95	0	9	5.6	58	9	25	16
Pollution/contamination	62	0	5	4.4	67	=	38	54
Others								
dredged material disposal	-	10	101	10 10.0	-	0	-	0
water supply	m	7	2	0.6	м	0	0	m
Water temperature	-	∞	∞	8.0	-	0	0	-
bank stabilization	-	∞	∞	8.0	-	0	-	0

^a Rating of importance ranged from 0 (not important) to 10 (very important).

Table 38. A summary of restrictions on project operations intended to accommodate recreation and natural resource concerns (Q50).

	No.
Type Of Restriction	Projects
Reason	Responding
Minimum Release	
fisheries	16
water quality	4
mussels	2
water supply	-
reason not specified	9
	1
	54
Seasonal pool levels	
fisheries	9
recreation	2
waterfowl	M
	1
	1
Maximum Release Rate	
shoreline erosion	~
Reduced Hydropower Production	c
fisheries	-
Periodic Releases rafters	-

34

Total Projects Responding

Table 39. Conflicts associated with use and management of aquatic resources (453).

l others red boats ce Management ss fisheries reational boaters recreation		9	S	Ver	Severity ^a	No. Antio	cipat xt 10	No. Anticipating Change In Next 10 years
s all others s all others s all others to be the control of the	Nature of Conflict	Projects Responding	Min	Мах	Меал	Decrease	Same	Increase
s all others s all others s all others 18	ov i teensel							
18	אברו בפרוסו אף אברו כפרוסו	ç	r	ţ	M	c	a	~
18	fishers vs boaters	77	7	2	 	>	0	2
16	personal watercraft vs all others	18	7	\$	2.9	0	0	18
16	powered boats vs nonpowered boats	~	~	^	7.0	0	0	7
38 7	miscellaneous others	16	٠	•		•	•	•
38 7		I						
7 5 10 8.0 1 3 5 10 6.8 0 3 5 10 6.8 0 3 5 10 6.8 0 3 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		38						
eries 6 5 10 6.8 0 3 5 10 6.8 0 3 5 10 6.8 0 3 5 10 6.8 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 5 10 7.5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Operations vs Natural Resource Management							
t vs fisheries 6 5 10 6.8 0 3 t vs fisheries 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 11	hydropower vs fisheries	۷	ĸ	2	8.0	_	M	2
t vs fisheries 2 5 10 7.5 0 2 11	flood control vs fisheries	9	2	£	8.9	0	M	m
ation 8 3 9 6.5 0 7 recreational boaters 3 4 4 4.0 0 1 vs recreation 2 8 10 9.0 0 1 on 2 4 6 5.0 0 1 ing 47	water level management vs fisheries	2	ß	9	7.5	0	~	0
ation 8 3 9 6.5 0 7 recreational boaters 3 4 4 4.0 0 1 vs recreation 2 8 10 9.0 0 1 on 2 4 6 5.0 0 1 on 3	miscellaneous others	11	•	•		•	•	
ation 8 3 9 6.5 0 7 recreational boaters 3 4 4 4.0 0 1 vs recreation 2 8 10 9.0 0 1 on 2 4 6 5.0 0 1 on 3		1						
ation 8 3 9 6.5 0 7 recreational boaters 3 4 4 4.0 0 1 vs recreation 2 8 10 9.0 0 1 on 2 4 6 5.0 0 1 on 3		15						
8 3 9 6.5 0 7 3 4 4 4.0 0 1 2 8 10 9.0 0 1 2 6 6 5.0 0 1 3	Operations vs Recreation							
3 4 4 4.0 0 1 2 8 10 9.0 0 1 2 8 8 8.0 0 1 3	flood control vs recreation	œ	M	٥	6.5	0	^	-
2 8 10 9.0 0 1 2 8 8 8.0 0 0 3	commercial shipping vs recreational boaters	m	4	4	4.0	0	-	2
2 8 8 8.0 0 0 2 4 6 5.0 0 1 3	water level management vs recreation	2	∞	5	0.6	0	-	-
2 4 6 5.0 3 — 15 — 47	irrigation vs recreation	2	∞	œ	8.0	0	0	7
e ib	hydropower vs recreation	~	4	9	5.0	0	•	-
	miscellaneous others	m	•	•		•	•	,
		ļ						
		15						
		I						
	Total Projects Responding	25						

^а Severity based on a rating from 1 (low) to 10 (very high).

Table 40. Summary of water-related health advisories issued on Corps projects (Q54).

	ä	No. Pr with Ad	No. Projects with Advisories	Reason for Advisory	dvisory
Advisory	Projects Responding	Ever	Now In Effect	Cause	No. Projects
Eating fish	29	11	۲	heavy metals dioxin pesticides	N M N
Swinming	95	5	2	coliform biol. contaminants medical waste heavy metals	st 5
Drinking water	M	, M	-	coliform	· M
Total Projects	- 62	35	%		

Table 41. Trends in nuisance species of aquatic plants and animals reported by Corps projects (Q52).

Animals Animals Zebra mussels Beaver Canada geese Canada geese Canada geese Canada geese Nutria Squawfish Common carp Plants Eurasian watermilfoil Purple loosestrife Agae Coontail Phragmites Nuisance Species Projects Animals A		i	Trend Over Last 10 Years (Number of Projects)	er Last of Pro	10 Years ojects)	Anticipated (Numbe	I Trend	Anticipated Trend In 10 Years (Number of Projects)
mussels ^b 7 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Nuisance Species	No. Projects ^a	Decreasing	Same	Increasing	Decreasing	Same	Increasing
## mussels b 7 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Animats							
ageese 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Zebra mussels	7	0	0	4	0	0	7
da geese 2 0 0 2 0 0 dish 1 0 1 0 <	Beaver	4	0	•	m	0	0	4
ia 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Canada geese	2	0	0	~	0	0	2
afish 1 0 0 1 0 0 Sn carp 1 0 1 0 0 1 sian watermilfoil 5 0 2 3 0 1 illa 3 0 2 3 0 2 illa 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 r celery 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 r hyacinth 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 e 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 gmites 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 gmites 1 0 1 0 0 1	Nutria	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
sian watermilfoil 5 0 1 0 1 sian watermilfoil 5 0 2 3 0 2 illa 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 le loosestrife 3 0 0 3 0 0 1 r celery 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 r hyacinth 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 tail 1 0 1 0 0 1 gmites 1 0 1 0 0 1	Squawfish	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
sian watermilfoil 5 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 111a	Common carp	_	0	-	0	0	-	0
5	Plants							
sestrife 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 ery 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 cinth 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 is 1 0 1 0 0 1 ss	Eurasian watermilfoil	ī	0	7	m	0	~	м
celery 2 0 0 3 0 1 1 celery 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Hydrilla	m	0	0	2	0	0	m
celery 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Purple loosestrife	m	0	0	m	0	-	2
hyacinth 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Water celery	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Water hyacinth	2	0	0	7	0	0	7
es 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	Algae	_	0	-	0	0	-	0
1 0 1 0 0 1	Coontail	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
25	Phragmites	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
25		i						
		54						

⁸ Geographical note: 23 of 34 total responses were from NCD(9), SAD(8), and SWD(6).

b Geographical note: concerns about zebra mussels were reported by NCD(3), SWD(2), ORD(1) and LMVD(1).

Table 42. Availability of fishery management data for Corps projects (Q55c and Q55d).

		No. of	No. of Projects Reporting Projects	porting Pro	jects	Creel Survey Summary (055d)	(055d) y
lype Of Survey	No. Projects Responding	Annually	Every Every Every Annually 2-3 Years 4-6 Years 7+ Years	Every 4-6 Years	Every 7+ Years	Information reported	No. Projects Responding
Electroshock	7,	56	٥	5	4	Catch per unit effort	59
Creel	34	13	4	~	10	Harvest estimates	\$2
Gill net	32	21	9	-	4	Length-weight statistics	23
Rotenone	16	9	m	м	4	Fisher attitudes/opinions	\$
Trap net	9	4	-	-	0	Trip expenditures	Ŋ
Other methods	7	2	0	-	-		I
	1					Total Projects Responding	34
Total Projects	24						

Table 43. Participation of Corps projects in the collection and analysis of sport fishery management data (Q55e).

		Res	Responsible Agency (Number of Projects)	e Agen Projec	cy ts)	Corps Funding (No. Projects)	unding ojects)	Corps Personnel (No. Projects)	rsonnel jects)
Activity	Projects Responding	Corps	Corps State Both Other	Both	Other	Yes No	<u>\$</u>	Yes No	SN ON
Stock assessment data collections	43	-	33		0	4	39	٥	æ
Catch data collections (creel)	07	-	27	2	_	m	36	9	33
Data analysis	38	-	92	2	-	4	33	2	32
	i					I		I	
Total Projects	57					€		14	

Table 44. Acreages of wetlands on Corps projects (071).

Acreage Wetlands to the second of the second		ON	No. Projects Reporting	ing
9 0 0 0	Acreage	Natural Wetlands	Constructed Wetlands	All Wetlands
8 8 8 8	-	10 14	œ	12
0 0 0		6 00	œο	12
0 0		00 12	٥	14
00		8 00	0	∞
	0,001 - 100,0	00 2	•	M
	undetermined	-	0	1
		1	1	1
	otal Projects		58	20
Mean Acreage 2,499	ean Acreage	5,499	629	2,655

Table 45. Availability and status of wetland inventories on Corps projects (972, 973, and 974).

Availability of		Degree of	Degree of Completion (Q74)	(926)		
Wetland Inventory	tory (4/2)		No. of Projects	ojects	Inorougnness of inventory (4/3)	
	No.					No.
	Projects	Percent		In Next		Projects
Response	Responding	Completion Presently 5 Years	Presently	5 Years	Response	Responding
8	41	0	9	'n	Thorough in all wetlands	7
Yes	20	1- 20	4	m	Thorough in selected wetlands.	-
	1	21- 40	0	0	Cursory surveys only	7
Total Projects	19	41- 60	•	4	Details of available survey unknown	-
		61-80	2	4		ı
		81-100	12	14	Total Projects Responding	2
			1	ı		
		Total	30	30		

Table 46. Classification methods (Q75) and personnel (Q76) used in wetland inventories on Corps projects.

Wetland Classification Methods Used (075)	Used (075)	Inventory Personnel (076)	(926)	Use of a Certified Wetland Delineator (Q76)	Certifie neator (d a76)
			(212)		ā	
Method	No. Responses	No. Affiliation Responses ^e	No. Responses	Response	Projects Responding	cts ding
Informal methods	7	isens f	ď	á		^
National Wetland Inventory	: 0	Corps Project	5 2	2		- v
CE Wetland Delineation Manual ^b	; in	Corps District	5 7	Don't Know		, 5
Shaw and Fredine (1956)	0	State	. 21			?
Others	3°	NES	•	Total Projects	ojects	22
	1	Others	ĸ			
Total Responses	58 _q		I			
		Total Responses	69 si			

a Cowardin et al. (1979).

b Environmental Laboratory (1987).

^C Surveys conducted by other agencies using unknown methods

d Some projects reported using more than one method

e Several wetland inventory efforts involved personnel from 2 or more agencies.

f Includes USGS National Biological Service (NBS) and USGS Biological Resources Division (BRD).

Table 47. Perceived importance of selected wetland management objectives (Q78) and practices (Q80) on Corps projects.

	Wetland Management Obj	agement	: Objec	ectives (978)	≈			Wetland Management Practices (Q80)	ement Practice	(080) sa	
Selected	No.	Preser	ıt İmpo	Present Importance	Future Importance	Impor	tance	Potential	No.	E	Importance
Management Objectives	Projects Responding	E C	T BX	Mean	Æ	M ax	Mean	Management Practices	Projects Responding	. Fin	Min Max Mean
Waterfowl	20	0	5	6.5	0	£	7.0	Nesting structures	20	0	10 5
Biodiversity	20	0	5	5.3	0	2	6.1	Vegetation management	77	0	10 4.9
Nongame wildlife	20	0	5	5.0	0	9	5.8	Moist soil management	77	0	10 4.0
T&E species	67	0	0	4.2	0	2	5.0	Reservoir water levels	45	0	10 3.9
Furbearers	20	0	5	4.2	0	5	4.5	Agricultural food plots	95	0	10 3.6
Fish spawning	20	0	5	3.6	0	9	4.3	Beaver pond management	97	0	10 2.9
Buffer zones	20	0	9	3.3	0	9	0.4	Buffer zone management	£ 7	0	10 2.8
Vector control	50	0	2	1.7	0	9	1.8	Greentree reservoirs	41	0	10 2.5
Wastewater treatment	20	0	10	1:	0	10	1.6	Artificial potholes	7,7	0	10 2.5
								Prescribed burning	41	0	10 2.1

Table 48. Summary of wetland types and target species or groups featured in wetland management programs on Corps projects (Q79).

Featured Wetlands			Feature	Featured Taxa or Species	
	No.		No.		No.
Wetland Type	Projects Reporting	Taxa/Species	Projects Reporting	Taxa/Species	Projects Reporting
Freshwater marsh	82	Rinds		Warmus c	
Beaver pond		wood duck	56	beaver	īV
Riparian areas	٥	waterfowl	23	furbearers	4
Moist soil areas	9	Canada goose	80	muskrat	4
Ponds	9	mallard	S	river otter	m
Bottomland hardwoods		shorebirds	M	nongame animals	m
Potholes	2	dabbling ducks	2	bats	-
Stough	m	geese	2	mick	e
Reservoir margin	2	songbirds	2	fox	_
Greentree reservoir	2	bald eagle	2		
Flooded agriculture		herons	_	Fishes	
Mudflat	**	Snow goose	-	fish	7
Reservoir		Swans	-	brown trout	-
Salt marsh		pelican	-	brook trout	-
Seasonally flooded areas	***	hooded merganser	-	rainbow trout	
Swamp	***	teal	-		
		black duck	- -	Reptiles	
		coot	-	snapping turtle	7
		egrets	-	painted turtle	-
		Woodcock	-		
		snipe	_	Amphibians	-
		red-winged blackbird	-	four-toed salamander	-
		pheasant	-	bullfrog	-
		neotropical birds	-	grass frog	-
		prothonotary warbler	-	green frog	-
		quail	-		
		red-shoutdered hawk	-		

Table 49. Trends concerning the infestation of project wetlands with nuisance plants and animals (482).

Wetland	, ox	(No. of Projects)	Last f Proj	Trend in Last 10 Years (No. of Projects)	(No. o	end in Next 10 fe (No. of Projects)	irend in Next 10 Tears (No. of Projects)
Nuisance Species	Projects Responding	Decrease Same Increase	Ѕэше	Increase	Decrease	Same	Decrease Same Increase
Animels							
beaver	4	0	-	m	0	-	m
Canada goose	M	0	0	m	0	_	7
nutria	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
zebra mussel	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
FIBRITS	L	ć	•	ŀ	c	c	~
purple loosestrife	'n	0	0	m	D	5	4
cocklebur	2	0	7	0	-	-	0
bulrush	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
cattail		0	0	-	0	0	
daphnia	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
duckweed	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
phragmites	-	0	0	-	0	0	_
thistle	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
waterhyacinth	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
willow	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
	1						
Total Projects	10						

Table 50. Anticipated land use changes along project boundaries that may affect project wetlands during the next 10 years (983).

Changes Along Property Boundaries	y Boundaries	Effect on Project Wetlands	spu
Description	No. Projects Responding	Description	No. Projects Responding
Urban/housing development	pment 14	Increased siltation	12
Logging	7	Increased pollution	m
More/changing agriculture	ilture 4	Reduced water quality	м
Channelization	•	increase in runoff water	m
Increased erosion		Wetland encroachment	2
Grazing practices	_	Habitat changes	2
Industrial discharge	-	Improved wetland buffer	-
Mining	-	Wetland destruction	
Less agriculture	-	Reduction in runoff water	_
	1		1
	20		20

Table 51. Species reported by project personnel as Federally listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species occurring on surveyed projects.

N	٥.		No.		No.	ı	No.
Taxa Proj	ects ^b	Taxe	Projects ^b	Taxa	Projects ^b	Taxa Pro	ojects
lirds		(Continued)		Birds		(Continued)	
	38	Invertebrates		Bald eagle	1	Reptiles/Amphibians	
California condor	1	Higgins¹ eye pearlymusse	t 2	Black-shoulde	red	Foothills yellow-	
Eagle (unspecified)	1	Brookfloater mussel	1	kite	1	legged frog	1
Golden eagle	1	Rough pigtoe	1	Burrowing owl	1	Red-legged frog	1
Interior least tern	2	Cumberland bean pearlymu	issel 1	Cooper's hawk	1	Southwestern pond	
Least tern	2	Heavy pigtoe	1	Double-creste	ď	turtle	1
Northern spotted owl	1	Dromedary pearlymussel	1	cormorant	1	Texas horned lizard	1
Osprey	2	Eastern pearly shelled m	ussel 1	Marsh hawk	1		
Peregrine falcon	7	Green-blossom pearlymuss	_	Red-shouldere	d		3
Piping plover	3	Orange-foot pimple back		hawk	1	Plants	
Whooping crane	2	pearlymussel	1	White pelican	1	Short's bladderpod	1
whooping crane	_	Purple cat's paw pearly	ussel 1	•	_	Snuffbox	1
	43	White wartyback pearlymu			4	Spectaclecase	1
Fish	73	Yellow blossom pearlymus		Fish		Spiny-sepaled coyote	
risn Chinook salmon	2	Pink mucket pearlymussel		Alabama sturg	eon 1	thistle	1
Fall chinook salmon	1	Cumbertandian combshell	1	Blue shiner	1	Svenson's wild rye	1
Sockeye salmon	1	Southern combshell	1	Bull trout	4	Water stitchwort	1
Goldline darter	1	Black chubshell	1	Chinook salmo	n 2	Harper's umbrella	
Leopard darter	1	American burying beetle	1	Crystal darte	r 1	plant	1
Neosho madtom	i	paner rount and pring notice	_	Dirty darter	1	Mohlenbrocks umbrell	a
Roanoke Logperch	i		7	Blue sucker	1	plant	1
Snake River sockeye	•	Mammals	•	Paddlefish ^C	1	Shaved sedge	1
salmon	1	Northern monk seal	1	Pallid sturge	on ^d 1		_
satmon		Gray bat	1	Wild steelhea			3
	6	Indiana bat	1			Invertebrates	
NI	Ü	Nelsons antelope	1		8	Armored rocksnail	1
Plants Yellow lady's		Ground squirrel	1	Mammals		Molestan blister	
•	1	ground squirret	<u> </u>	Eastern woods	at 1	beetle	1
slipper	1		3	Indiana bat	1	Muddy rocksnail	1
Bay star vine Kaweah brodine	ì	Reptiles/Amphibians	_	Kangaroo rat	1	Ornate rocksnail	2
California Valley	•	Red Hills salamander	1	•		Southern chubshell ^e	1
elderberry	1	American alligator	i		3	Pugnose rocksnail	1
Meads milkweed	1	Ornate box turtle	1			•	_
Pink lady's slipper	1	4mic por 14.110					3
Price's potato bean	1		3				
Western wall flower	1						
Winged mapleleaf	1						
Aster vialis	1						
DOTEL TIME 15							

⁸ Some of these species are not Federally listed, but for reporting purposes are included as reported by respondents.

b A total of 45 projects listed one more threatened or endangered species; 12 listed one or more candidate species,.

C Reported by project as Polydon spathula.

d Reported by project as <u>Scaphirhynchus</u> spp.

e Reported by project as <u>Pleurobema decisum</u>.

Table 52. Progress in conducting inventories on Corps projects for Federally listed threatened and endangered species projects (057, 058b, and 058d).

Initiation	Initiation of Species	Overall	Overall Completion (958d)	(028d)		
Inventories (457)	es (457)		No of	No of Projects	Inventory Participants (4588)	4588)
	Ç,			e a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a		2
	Projects	Percent		In Next		Projects
Response	Responding	Completion	Presently	10 Years	Organizations	Responding
,	1	•	•			8
res	'n	. FG	2	^	State agency	8
%	54	21- 40	4	4	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	20
	ļ	41- 60	M	5	Corps project personnel	91
Total	61	61-80	ις	4	Corps division/district personnel	12
		81-100	∞	12	University	12
			ı	1	Private Consultant	0
		Total	30	30	The Nature Conservancy	4
					National Marine Fisheries Service	- -
					Miscellaneous others	ľ
					Total Projects Responding	8

Table 53. Thoroughness of inventories that have been conducted for threatened and endangered species on Corps projects (458b and 58c).

Overall Thoroughness of Inventories (Q58b)	(458b)			Inventor	ies by Ma	Inventories by Major Taxa- No. of Projects (Q58c)	of Projec	ts (458c)
	No.		No.	Species	S	Completion	tion	
Response	Projects Responding	Taxa a	Projects Responding	Some	 ¥(Partial Complete	omplete	Species
Comprehensive inventory of all species	01	8 irds	35	50	5	13	21	23
Thorough inventory of selected species	15	Fish	54	14	0	13	=	16
Cursory Inventory	16	Mammals	18	=	^	٥	æ	12
	ı	Invertebrates	22	4	7	16	9	-1
Total Project Responding	1,7	Plants	21	12	٥	=	9	15
		Reptiles/Amphibians	9	13	9	13	9	12
		State-listed species	23	14	Φ.	13	ο.	16
			I					ı
		Total Projects	27					32

⁸ Refers to federally listed taxa unless otherwise indicated.

Table 54. Status of inventory and management efforts on Corps projects directed at critical habitats of federally listed threatened and endangered species (Q58c and Q63).

	Inventori	Inventories of Critical Habitats (458c)			Management c	Management of Critical Habitats" (Q63)	3)
Conducted	Conducted on Project	General Status		Effort D	Effort Directed at Critical Habitats	Species For Which Critical Habitats Are Managed	h Critical re Managed
Response	No. Projects Responding	Condition	No. Projects Responding	Response	No. Projects Responding	Таха	No. Projects Responding
Yes	25			Some	17	Birds	
No	39	Include all species	12	None	77	Bald eagle	ĸ
	Ī	Include some species	10		l	Indiana bat	m
Total	61			Total	61	Gray bat	-
		Partially finished	13			Least tern	- -
		Completely finished	€0			Peregrine falcon	4
						Piping plover	-
		Includes candidate species	17				
			i			Fish	
						Anadromous fish	-
		Total Projects	22			Neosho madtom	-
						Reptiles/Amphibians	
						Ornate box turtle	-
						Invertebrates	
						Higgin's eye pearlymussel 1	ymussel 1
						Plants Running buffalo clover	over 1

a Species are listed as reported by respondents.

Table 55. Availability of guidance to Corps projects on the management of threatened and endangered species (Q60 and Q61).

T&E Speci In Projec	T&E Species Addressed In Project OMP? ^a (Q60)	Other Sources of Guidance (461)	(961)
Response	No. Projects Responding	Avaitable Resources	No. Projects Responding
Yes	87	Reference material on threatened	56
S .	6 E	Personnel and/or expertise from	21 ^b
lotal	χ.	otner agencies/organizations Current Management Plan	20
		Access to formal training	ထ
		Total Projects Responding	3 –

a T&E = Threatened and Endangered; OMP = Operational Management Plan.

b Nineteen of 21 projects utilizing endangered species personnel or expertise from other agencies most often sought assistance from state agencies (14) and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (13).

Table 56. Ongoing monitoring activities associated with threatened, endangered, and sensitive species on Corps projects (Q62).

	į	Monite (No.	Monitoring Activity (No. of Projects)	ctivity jects)		:	Monit (No.	lonitoring Activit (No. of Projects)	Monitoring Activity (No. of Projects)
Taxa a	No. Projects Reporting ^b	Popu- Lation		Habi- Recruit- tat ment	Гаха	No. Projects Reporting ^b (Popu- lation	Habi- tat	Habi- Recruit- tat ment
Birds				٠	Invertebrates				
Bald Eagle	52	52	м	œ	Mussel (unspecified)	-	-	-	 -
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	_	Higgins' Eye Pearlymussel	el 1	-	-	-
Interior Least Tern	rī.	-	ı	-		١	1	1	i
Least Tern	•	-	_	•		7	2	2	2
Peregrine Falcon	7	-		•					
Red-Shouldered Hawk	美 ~	-	-	_	Reptiles/Amphibians				
Piping Plover	2	7	2	•	Ornate Box Turtle	-	_	-	
	ı	ı	1	1	Red Hills Salamander	-		-	•
	27	92	9	∞		ı	ı	1	1
						7	-	7	ı
Fish									
Chinook Salmon	2	- -		-	Plants				
Neosho Madtom	-	-		•	Meads Milkweed	-	-		
Roanoke Logperch	_	_	•	•	Aster vialis	-		-	-
Anadromous Fishes	-	•		•	Prices Potato Bean	-	,- -	- -	-
Sockeye Salmon	-	*- -			Western Wall Flower	-	-		•
	l	ı	ı	1		I	i	1	!
	4	m	0	-		m	м	7	2

a Species are listed as reported by respondents.

b A total of 30 projects reporting monitoring activity; totals may be less than the column sum because some projects reported more than one monitoring activity.

Activities substantially affecting the management of endangered, threatened, and sensitive species on Corps projects (Q64 and Q65). Table 57.

On-Project A Threatene	ctivities Aff d and Endange	On-Project Activities Affecting or Affected By Threatened and Endangered Species (964)		Off-Project Activ	vities Affectind Endanger	Off-Project Activities Affecting The Management Of Threatened and Endangered Species (Q65)	į
Selected Activity		Affected Species	es a	Off-Project Activity	/ity	Taxa Affected ^a	_e p _a
	No.	Affected	No. Projects	ā	No. Projects		No. Projects
Category Re	Responding	Species	Responding	Category Re	Responding	Таха	Responding
Visitor recreation	=	Birds		Logging	m		
Project operations	12	Bald eagle	11	Development	m	Bald eagle	7
Natural resource	9	Piping plover	2	Forest management	-	Anadromous fish	~
management		Least tern	2	Agricultural drainage	-	Northern spotted owl	owl 1
•	1	Golden eagle		Habitat loss	•	Red-shouldered hawk	¥
Total Projects	17	Red-shouldered hawk	_		1	Bull trout	-
•				Total Projects	7		I
		Fishes				Total Projects	۷
		Salmon spp.	m				
		Neosho madtom	-				
		Mammals					
		Gray bat	2				
		Indiana bat	2				
		Invertebrates					
		Brookfloater mussel	•				
		Higgin's eye pearlymussel	nussel 1				
		Dwarf red mussel	~ ~				
			!				
		Total Projects	17				

a Species are listed as reported by respondents.

Table 58. Agency responsibility for management of Federally listed threatened and endangered species on the natural resource outgrants of Corps projects (Q69a and Q69b).

	4 d	 -	'&E Acti	vities	on Outgi	T&E Activities on Outgrants (Q69b)	~		
Specifi T&E Respo	specification of T&E Responsibilities in Lease (Q69a)		8 8	Occurrence On Outgrant	ice ant	Res	Responsible Agency	Agenc	>
	Ç Z	'	(NO.	or Pro	(NO. OT Projects)		(No. of Projects)	Jects	
	Projects				Don't				Don't
Response	Responding	Activity	Yes	Yes No Know	Know	Project Lessee Both Know	Lessee	Both	Know
Yes	16	Inventories	16	٥	(- -	4	7	M	2
N _O	25	Status surveys	15	٥	7	ĸ	12	2	-
	I	Protection and	16	^	7	9	٥	4	-
Total	41	management							

Table 59. Frequency of consultations by projects with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service in regard to Federally listed threatened and endangered species (Q67 and Q68).

	Informa	Informal Endangered Species Consultations (067)	2	O Legion	Formal Section 7
Frequency		Nature of Assistance		Consultat	Consultations (468)
No. Consultations Projects In Last 5 Yrs Responding	No. Projects Responding	Response	No. Projects	Response	Projects
0	æ	Site visit	œ	Yes	4
-	12	Screening possible species	15	O X	25
2	9	Habitat/Life-history information	٥		ı
3-5	∞	Inventories and/or surveys	∞	Total	19
6-10	0	Management plan formulation	7		
11+	7	Informal opinion	13		
	:		1		
Total Projects	s 61	Total Projects	28		

Table 60. A list of formal Section 7 consultations^a on surveyed Corps projects (468).

	•	•	Year		-	
Division	Project Action	Species Impacted	Initiated Resolved	Resolved	Jeopardy Opinion?	Outcome
SAD	flood control	Southern combshell ^b Black chubshell ^b Heavy pigtoe ^b	1989		yes	project modified
NCD	dike construction	Higgin's eye pearlymussel	1989	1990	٤	project modified
NCD	harbor dredging	Higgin's eye pearlymwssel	1993	1993	xes	project modified
NPD	not indicated	not indicated	•	•	•	adverse effects mitigated

 $^{^{\}rm a}$ All reported consultations were with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

b Project provided the scientific names Epioblasma pentia, <u>Pleurobema cortum</u>, and <u>Pleurobema taitianum</u> in reporting these species of mussels.

Table 61. Urmet management needs associated with aquatic resources (Q56), terrestrial resources (Q47), wetland resources (Q84), and threatened and endangered species (Q70).

Aquatic Resources (Q56)		Terrestrial Resources (Q47)	(7)	Wetland Resources (084)		Threatened and Endangered Species (070)	cies (Q70)
Response	No. Projects	Response	No. Projects	Response	No. Projects	Response	No. Projects
Improve fish habitat	13	More manpower/funding	12	Initiate wetland developments	6	Implement surveys	13
Water level manipulations		Habitat restoration	9	Conduct wetland inventory	7	Initiate habitat management	7
to benefit fishes	٥	Additional habitat management	ار 5	Improve wetland protection	M	Develop management plan	-
Improve fish mgt practices	9	Habitat preservation	8	Additional wetland management	_	Develop mgt plan for outgrant	۲ ع
Reduce lake sedimentation	2	Control shoreline erosion	2	Wetland restoration	-	Provide staff training	-
Reduce shoreline erosion	4	Protect from encroachment	~	Initiate waterfowl management	2	Initiate site monitoring	-
Control nuisance plants	٣	Conduct resource inventory	8	Put out nest boxes	- -	Species relocation	
More funding	M	Control exotic species	-	Animal control	-		
More manpower	7	Add more grazing land	-	More funding	٣		
Reduce fish losses at dam	7	Provide more visitor access	-	More manpower	-		
Control zebra mussels	7	Conduct population surveys	-	Better trained personnel	-		
Others	m	Conduct harvest surveys	-				
		Deploy more nest boxes	-				
Total Responses	25		37		30a		20
No. Projects Responding	25		37		30		50

a Geographical note: 20 of the 30 responses on wetland resources were from ORD (9), SWD (6), and NED (5).

Appendix A Listing of Corps Projects in the Survey Sampling Frame

Table A1 Listing of Corps Projects in the Survey Sampling Form

Natural Resource
Management System
ID Code

Project Name

Lower Mississippi Valley Division

```
Red River Waterway Pool 1 (B401052) and Pool 2 (B400065)
Combined*
B302560*
               Clarence Cannon Dam and Mark Twain Lake
B407090*
               Grenada Lake
B316691*
               Lake Shelbyville
               Lake Greeson
B412170*
               Sardis Lake
B416370*
B419370
               Wallace Lake
              DeGray Lake
B404530
               Wappapello Lake
B319420
               Rend Lake
B315190
               Pearl River
B413780
               Ouachita-Black Rivers including: Calion Pool (B427042),
Combined
                 Jonesville Pool (B400225), Columbia Pool (B400214),
                 Felsenthal Pool (B42043)
B311380
               Riverlands - Lower
B400600
               Arkabutla Lake
B308040
               Riverlands - Illinois
              Bayou Bodcau Reservoir
B400105
B405590
              Enid Lake
B401730
              Lake Ouachita
              Carlyle Lake
B302700
              Riverlands - Upper
B311370
```

Missouri River Division

C120060*

010000	
C111140*	Milford Lake
C272285*	Bear Creek Lake
C108730*	Kanopolis Lake
C205780*	Cold Brook Lake
C206270*	Lake Francis Case
C203070	Cherry Creek Lake
Combined	Salt Creek Lakes including: Holmes Lake (C260018), Yankee Hill Lake Salt Creek Tributary (C260014), Olive Creek Lake (C260010), Stagecoach Lake (C260013, Conestoga Lake (C260015), Wagontrain Lake (C260012), Twin Lakes (C260016), Bluestem Lake (C260011), Pawnee Lake (C260017), Branched Oak Lake (C260019)
C172276	Longview Lake

Note: Asterisk denotes project selected for inclusion in the sample.

Wilson Lake

(Sheet 1 of 11)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

Missouri River 1	Division (continued)
C110030	Long Branch Lake
C117560	Stockton Lake
C118660	Tuttle Creek Lake
C206400	Lake Sakakawea
C201970	Bowman Halley Lake
C272296	Zorinsky Lake
C108840	Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir
C201420	Lake Sharpe
C201068	Snyder-Winnebago
C214120	Pipestem Lake
C103480	Clinton Lake
C114880	Rathbun Lake
C114270	Pomme de Terre Lake
C107540	Hillsdale Lake
C206230	Fort Peck Project
C113920	Perry Lake
Combined	Papio Lakes including: Standing Bear Lake (C25330), Wehrspann Lake (C201066), Glenn Cunningham Lake (C260020)
C116980	Smithville Lake
C203020	Chatfield Lake
C204060	Cottonwood Springs Lake
C206440	Gavins Point Project
C110950	Melvern Lake
C107330	Harlan County Lake
C172277	Blue Springs Lake
C212960	Lake Oahe
C114280	Pomona Lake

North Atlantic Division

E501780*	Blue Marsh Lake
E573825*	Francis E. Walter Dam
E101770*	Jennings Randolph Lake
E127023*	Alvin R. Bush - Kettle Creek
E104150*	Cowanesque Lake
E100800*	Aylesworth Creek Lake
E573502	Prompton Lake
E114900	Raystown Lake
E508200	IWW Delaware River To Chesapeake Bay, C + D CANAL

(Sheet 2 of 11)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

```
North Atlantic Division (continued)
  E105230
                East Sidney Lake
  E140102
                Tioga-Hammond Lakes
  E119900
                Whitney Point
                Gathright Dam-Lake Moomaw
  E406430
                Foster Joseph Savers Dam
  E117050
                Beltzville Lake
  E501340
  E100240
                Almond Lake
                AIW Albemarle and Ches and Dismal Swamp Canal
  E480301
                Curwensville Lake
  E104370
North Central Division
                Mississippi River Pools 11-22
  F411550*
                Lac Qui Parle Lake
  F509220*
                Illinois Waterway including: Farmdale Dam (F452690) and
  Combined*
                  Illinois Waterway ((F408010)
                Upper Mississippi River Pools including: St Anthony Falls
  Combined*
                  (F574280), Pool 1 (F573914), Pool 2 (F573915), Pool 3
                  (F5711450), Pool 4 (F511460), Pool 5 (F511470), Pool 5A
                   (F511530), Pool 6 (F511480), Pool 7 (F573916), Pool 8
                   (F511500), Pool 9 (F511510), Pool 10 (F511520)
  F403910*
                Coralville Lake
  F505270*
                Eau Galle Flood Control Project
  F305040
                Duluth-Superior Harbor
                Mississippi River Headwaters Project
  F514080
  F308960
                Kewennaw Waterway
                Saylorville Lake
  F416510
  F415070
                Lake Red Rock
  F507640
                Homme Lake
  F513410
                Orwell Lake
                Baldhill Dam Lake Ashtabula
  F509300
  F509390
                Lake Traverse
                Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal
  F317660
New England Division
                Townshend Lake
  D018400*
                Black Rock Lake
  D000282*
                Mansfield Hollow Lake
  D010560*
  D000406*
                Cape Cod Canal
                Franklin Falls Dam
  D006150*
                Surry Mountain Lake
  D017780*
```

(Sheet 3 of 11)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

New England Division (continued)

D000960	Barre Falls Dam
D007280	Hancock Brook Lake
D019690	West Hill Dam
D018160	Thomaston Dam
D001560	Birch Hill Dam
D013450	Otter Brook Lake
D019760	West Thompson Lake
D019780	Westville Lake
D001720	Blackwater Dam
D002180	Buffamville Lake
D018830	Union Village Dam
D005310	Edward Macdowell Lake
D007580	Hodges Village Dam
D003730	Conant Brook Dam
D003650	Colebrook River Lake
D012850	North Hartland Lake
D007700	Hopkinton-Everett Lake
D012900	Northfield Brook Lake
D007680	Hop Brook Lake
D010000	Littleville Lake
D075257	Charles River Natural Valley Storage Project
D000850	Ball Mountain Lake
D018610	Tully Lake
D012870	North Springfield Lake
D009080	Knightville Dam
D005120	East Brimfield Lake

North Pacific Division

G204080* Cougar Lake	
G410260* Lucky Peak Lake	
G410180* Lower Granite Lock and Dam	
G204020* Cottage Grove Lake	
G311990* Mud Mountain Dam Project White River	
G410920* McNary Lock and Dam, Lake Wallula	
G204400 The Dalles Lock and Dam, Lake Celilo	
Combined Green Peter Lake (G206940) and Foster Lake	(G268002)
G208480 John Day Lock and Dam, Lake Umatilla	,
G172738 Chena River Lakes	
G400608 Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, Lake Sacajawea	

(Sheet 4 of 11)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

```
North Pacific Division (continued)
               Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake
  G373462
               Lost Creek Lake
  G210090
               Dworshak Dam & Reservoir
  G405090
               Fern Ridge Lake
  G205830
               Fall Creek Lake
  G207770
               Albeni Falls Dam and Lake Pend Oreille
  G300200
               Blue River Lake
  G201810
                Libby Dam and Lake Koocanusa
  G309750
                Hills Creek
  G207530
                Detroit Lake
  G204690
  G204910
                Dorena Lake
                Little Goose Lock & Dam, Lake Bryan
  G409880
  G320280
                Wynoochee Lake
                Lookout Point Lake (G273101) and Dexter Lake (G279008)
  Combined
  G455120
                Mill Creek Lake
               Lower Monumental Lock & Dam, Lake West
  G410210
               Bonneville Lock and Dam
  G273459
               Willow Creek
  G272731
```

Ohio River Division

H104810*	Dillon Lake
H303940*	Cordell Hull Dam and Reservoir
H200970*	Barren River Lake
H100280*	Alum Creek Lake
H206960*	Green River Lake
H104520*	Deer Creek Lake
H219200*	West Fork of Mill Creek Lake
H117840*	Sutton Lake
H418730*	Tygart Lake
Combined	Monongahela River Projects including: Locks and Dam 2 (H471478), Locks and Dam 3 (H471491), Locks and Dam 4 (H471492), Lock and Dam 7 (H471497), Point Marion Lock and Dam (H471499), Hilderbrand Lock and Dam (H471504), Morgantown Lock and Dam (H471502), Maxwell Locks and Dam (H410840), Opekiska Lock and Dam (H413360)
H203310	Clarence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir
Н320140	Wolf Creek Dam Lake Cumberland
H213730	Patoka Lake
H410400	Mahoning Creek Lake
Н310740	Martins Fork Lake

(Sheet 5 of 11)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

Ohio River Division (continued) H202720 Carr Fork Lake H253400 Green River plus 2 locks H419660 Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir Bluestone Lake H101830 East Branch Clarion River Lake H405150 Fishtrap Lake H105900 Loyalhanna Lake H410250 H401400 Berlin Lake Huntington Lake H207910 H308370 J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir H118300 Tom Jenkins Dam and Burr Oak Lake H101280 Beech Fork Lake H218010 Taylorsville Lake Cheatham Lock and Dam H303040 H304390 Dale Hollow Lake Conemaugh River Lake H403750 H210570 Cecil M. Harden Lake H202060 Brookville Lake Shenango River Lake H416700 Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir H409050 H212760 Nolin River Lake H211570 Mississinewa Lake H117740 Summersville Lake H104740 Dewey Lake H114780 R. D. Bailey Lake H418260 Tionesta Lake H104580 Delaware Lake H113570 Paintsville Lake H309550 Laurel River Lake H106790 Grayson Lake H302840 Center Hill Lake H215930 Salamonie Lake H208920 Kentucky River plus 4 Locks Combined Ohio River-Pittsburg District including: Dashields Locks and Dam H471457), Emsworth Locks and Dams (H471458), Montgomery Locks and Dam (H471456), New Cumberland Locks and Dam (H413150), Pike Island Locks and Dam (H414010), Hannibal Locks and Dam (H407290) H108550 John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir H105190 East Lynn Lake H112710 North Fork Of Pound River Lake H404280 Crooked Creek Lake

(Sheet 6 of 11)

Table A1 (Continued) **Natural Resource** Management System **Project Name** ID Code Ohio River Division (continued) H420190 Woodcock Creek Lake Ohio River-Louisville District including: Lock and Dam 53 Combined (H276115), Lock and Dam 52 (H276114), Newburgh Lock and Dam (H212560), McAlpine Lock and Dam (H210880), Markland Lock and Dam (H210690), Cannelton Lock and Dam (H202550), Smithland Lock and Dam (H216950), Uniontown Lock and Dam (H218840)Ohio River-Huntington District including: Willow Island Combined Locks and Dam (H120000), Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam (H106310), Belleville Locks and Dam (H101300), Greenup Locks and Dam (H107020), Racine Locks and Dam (H114810), Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam (H102680) Buckhorn Lake H202130 Mosquito Creek Lake H411870 North Branch Kokosing River Lake H112690 Old Hickory Lock and Dam H313280 Caesar Creek Lake H202350 Monroe Lake H211770 Rough River Lake H215610 Youghiogheny River Lake H420380 Muskingum River Lakes including: Pleasant Hill Combined Lake (H171148), Clendening Lake (H171142), Tappan Lake (H171159), Mohicanville Dam (H171146), Atwood Lake (H171138), Piedmont Lake (H171147), Charles Mill Lake (H171141), Wills Creek Lake (H120010), Senecaville Lake (H171149), Leesville Lake (H175047), Dover Dam (H171143), Mohawk Dam (H122190), Beach City Lake (H175046), Bolivar Dam (H171140) Paint Creek Lake H113550 Burnsville Lake H102270 H202360 Cagles Mill Lake Union City Dam H418790 William H. Harsha Lake H205180 Barkley Lock and Dam Lake Barkley H300940 Cave Run Lake H202780 H417580 Stonewall Jackson Lake South Atlantic Division W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir K719220* Philpott Lake K713990*

(Sheet 7 of 11)

Table A1 (Continued)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

South Atlantic Division (continued)

Combined*	Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway including: Aliceville (K501039), Gainesville (K501038), Aberdeen (K501041), Canal Section (K501042), Bay Springs (K501091), Columbus (K501040)
K502730*	Carters Lake
Combined*	Alabama River Lakes including Claiborne Lake (K503390), Dannelly Lake (K511220), Woodruff Lake (K08590)
K708350*	John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir
Combined	Walter F. George Lake (K519190) and George W. Andrews Lake (K551270)
K513220	Okatibbee Lake
K306090	Four River Basins
K705800	Falls Lake
K502200	Lake Sidney Lanier
K712410	B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake
K618530	Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake
K508450	Lake Seminole
K607380	Hartwell Lake
K313240	Lake Okeechobee and Waterway
K568001	Black Warrior and Tombigbee Lakes
K519710	West Point Lake
K603350	J. Strom Thurmond Lake
K500220	Allatoona Lake

South Pacific Division

L201600* L218090*	Black Butte Lake Lake Kaweah
Combined*	L.A. County Drainage Area including Hanson Lake (L175234), Santa Fe Dam (L100761), Sepulveda Dam (L175232), Whittier Narrows Dam (L174743)
L204990*	Lake Sonoma
L113560*	Painted Rock Dam
L274645*	Lake Mendocino
L212460	Stanislaus River Parks
L111700	Mojave River Dam
L205580	Harry L. Englebright Lake
L268004	Eastman Lake
L175313	Salinas Dam Santa Margarita Lake
L100190	Alamo Lake

(Sheet 8 of 11)

Table A1 (Continued)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

South Pacific Division (continued)

Santa Ana River Projects including: Fullerton Dam (L174729),
Carbon Canyon Dam (L174727), Brea Dam (L174726), Prado
Dam (L174732)
Martis Creek Lake
Pine Flat Lake
Success Lake
Hensley Lake
New Hogan Lake

Southwest Division

M404620*	DeQueen Lake
M108510*	John Martin Dam
M103520*	Cochiti Lake
M505650*	Eufaula Lake
M209580*	Lavon Lake
M508530*	John Redmond Reservoir
M106290*	Galisteo Dam
M504100*	Council Grove
M404450*	Dardanelle Lake
M406550	Gillham Lake
M110080	Santa Rosa Dam and Lake
M518050	Tenkiller Ferry Lake
M403420	Clearwater Lake
M108440	Jemez Canyon Dam
M575378	Skiatook Lake
M100070	Abiquiu Dam
M404770	Dierks Lake
M513340	Oologah Lake
M219920	Whitney Lake
M412620	Nimrod Lake
M502040	Broken Bow Lake
M217530	Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir
M412830	Norfork Lake
M209420	Joe Pool Lake
	Sardis Lake
M474912	Bull Shoals Lake
M413520	Ozark Lake
M219250	Waco Lake
M506040	Fort Supply Lake
M502570	Canton Lake

(Sheet 9 of 11)

Table A1 (Continued)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

M507850

M575261

Project Name

Southwest Div	vision (continued)
M513700	Pat Mayse Lake
M274871	Town Bluff Dam B. A. Steinhagen Lake
M510650	Marion Reservoir
M519590	Webbers Falls Lock and Dam 16
M218110	Wright Patman Dam and Lake
M103740	Conchas Lake
M401230	Beaver Lake
Combined	Addicks Dam (M302160) and Barker Dam (M375376)
M401800	Blue Mountain Lake
M513370	Optima Lake
M212260	Navarro Mills Lake
M505790	Fall River Lake
M201330	Belton Lake
M217110	Somerville Lake
M506850	Great Salt Plains
M519570	Waurika Lake
M411240	Millwook Lake
M201350	Benbrook Lake
M503890	Copan Lake
M418030	Table Rock Lake
M574945	Texoma Lake
M505360	Elk City Lake
M118480	Trinidad Lake
M118720	Two Rivers Dam
M518350	Toronto Lake
Combined	Arkansas River Tulsa District including: WD Mayo Lock and Dam 14 (M574773), Newt Graham Lock and Dam 18 (M500788), Chouteau Lock and Dam 17 (M500787)
Combined	Arkansas River Little Rock District including: Murray Lock and Dam (M400747), Pool 3 Lock and Dam (M400743), Rockefeller Lake Ormand Lock and Dam (M400749), John Paul Hammerschmidt Lake (M400753), Norrell Lock and Dam (M400741), Pool 4 Lock and Dam (M400744), David D. Terry Lock and Dam (M400746), Pool 5 Lock and Dam (M400745), Toad Suck Ferry Lock and Dam (M400748), Wilber D. Mills Lock and Dam (M400742)
M575012	Arcadia Lake
M501540	Birch Lake
M274787	Ray Roberts Lake

(Sheet 10 of 11)

Hulah Lake

Truscott Brine Lake, Area VIII

Table A1 (Concluded)

Natural Resource Management System ID Code

Project Name

Southwest Division (continued)

```
M275357
              Granger Lake
M407070
              Greers Ferry Lake
M508990
              Keystone Lake
M214580
              Proctor Lake
M505350
              El Dorado Lake
M207710
              Hords Creek Lake
M508790
              Kaw Lake
M203820
              Cooper Lake
M507830
              Hugo Lake
              Canyon Lake
M202590
M216040
              Sam Rayburn Reservoir
              Pine Creek Lake
M514030
              Heyburn Lake
M507500
              Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake
M501450
              Fort Gibson Lake
M506000
              Bardwell Lake
M200930
              Wister Lake
M520120
              Ferrells Bridge Dam Lake O' The Pines
M205850
M209740
              Lewisville Lake
M274786
              Aquilla Dam & Lake
              Robert S. Kerr, Lock and Dam 15
M515370
              O.C. Fisher Lake
M216090
M275358
              Lake Georgetown
M206760
              Grapevine Lake
```

(Sheet 11 of 11)

Appendix B Facsimile of Questionnaire Mailed to Corps Projects

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PRIORITIES

Project(s):	
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT WIDE		 	 	 •	•	•	1
TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES		 	 	 •	•	•	12
AQUATIC RESOURCES		 	 	 •		•	23
THREATENED AND ENDANGERED	SPECIES	 	 	 •		•	28
WETLAND RESOURCES		 	 		•	•	34
CULTURAL RESOURCES		 	 				38

Estimate the allocation of your 1995 project budget for programs and activities in the functional areas below. Since there is no separate budget line item for most of these areas, estimates should represent percentage of funds actually spent on the resource. How many employees (excluding office support staff) work under the project manager in the following areas: decrease / same / increase decrease / same / increase decrease / same / increase same / increase Bame / increase same / increase decrease / same / increase decrease / same / increase decrease / same / increase Approx. dollar amount now compared to 5 years ago Part time, seasonal, IPA, etc decrease decrease decrease Full time GS-7 or below % of Budget Full time GS-9 or above 100% Threatened and Endangered Species Management Wetland Development/Preservation/Management Solely in park management or visitor services Other Natural Resource Management Programs Management of Aquatic/fisheries Resources TOTAL Both in natural resource management and in park management or visitor services Management of Terrestrial Resources Solely in natural resource management Park Management and Visitor Services Project Operation and Maintenance (Not recreation/natural resources) Management of Cultural Resources Shoreline Management Program Area NATURAL RESOURCES (Specify) PROJECT-WIDE

Initials of working the processional Responsible Pergon List degree(s) and major(s) Pergon Processional Person Processional Pergon Processio		
oximately what percentage of the natural resource management program on your project is based authorities? INTIGATION (lands officially designated for mitigation by statutory authority) WHANDEMENT (cost shared wildlife enhancement activities as authorized by pr. 89-72 or any special congressional authorization) TEMPROBERT (project lands and waters managed under the authority of the Flood ontrol Act of 1944) THER (please list) TOTAL	Initials of % of time Responsible on this Person resource	,
ies oximately what percentage of g authorities? ITIGATION (lands officially on the special congression of the special congressi	Fisheries	
ds al proximately what percentage of ing authorities? MITIGATION (lands officially of B9-72 or any special congresser of 1944) other (please list) bon't know.	Wildlife	
oximately what percentage of g authorities? ITIGATION (lands officially of NHANCEMENT (cost shared wild) PL 89-72 or any special congress to any special congress and ther (please list) ther (please list)	Forest	
oximately what percentage of g authorities? ITIGATION (lands officially of 89-72 or any special congression and special congression and special congression and control Act of 1944) ther (please list)	Range	
mately what percentage of uthorities? GATION (lands officially of the control of	Wetlands	
oximately what percentage of g authorities? ITIGATION (lands officially of HANCEMENT (cost shared wild) PL 89-72 or any special congressARARDSHIP (project lands and control Act of 1944) other (please list)	T&E species	
percentage of is officially of special congity special congression co	Cultural	
ENHANCEMENT (cost shared wildlife enhancement activities as authorized by PL 89-72 or any special congressional authorization) SIEWARDSHIP (project lands and waters managed under the authority of the Floo Control Act of 1944) Other (please list) Don't know.	MITIGATION (lands	itigation by statutory authority)
STEWARDSHIP (project lands and waters managed under the authority of the Flood Control Act of 1944) Other (please list) Don't know. TOTAL	ENHANCEMENT (cost shared PL 89-72 or any special	activities as authorized by ization)
Other (please list) Don't know. TOTAL		under the authority of the Flood
Don't know.		
TOTAL		

b. Describe in general terms the natural resource management programs or activities that take place outside of the project boundary. 6. To what degree are the following documents referred to when making major natural resource management decisions on your project? General Design Memorandum Project Environmental Impact Statement Project Master Plan Operational Management Plan Annual Work Plan Other (please list)	roject boundary? terms the natural resource management programs or activities that take place idary.	b. Describe in general term
, 6 4	lowing documents referred to when making major natural resource management	To what degree are the
Project Environmental Impact Statement Project Master Plan Operational Management Plan Annual Work Plan Other (please list)	always sometimes never does not apply	ū
Project Master Plan Operational Management Plan Annual Work Plan Other (please list)	npact	Project Environmental Imp Statement
Operational Management Plan Annual Work Plan Other (please list)		Project Master Plan
Annual Work Plan Other (please list)	Nan	Operational Management Pl
Other (please list)		Annual Work Plan
		Other (please list)

	,			
the project.	a recommendation of the second			·
residing near	0 + i + i + i + i + i + i + i + i + i +			
 List the 5 most common natural resource issues or concerns of people residing near the project. a. b. 	services desirons of parity of all the case of parity of the case of parity of the case of			
Ce issues or cor				4
natural resour				
e 5 most common		a. b. b		
7. List th a. b.	ပ် ဇ် စ်		g 0	

9. Rate what you perceive to be the overall significance (l*least important; 10=most important) of the following natural resources on your project from both a local perspective and a regional perspective.

Ecosystems				Local	6									ď	Ę	Rectional	(
Forest land	.	7	m	4	2	6 7	00	0	10	! ←-1	2	3	4		S.	6 7	00	0,	3	12
Agricultural land	Ħ	N	m	4	N.	6 7	00	6	10	1	~	c	4			6 7	00	6		10
Native prairie	н	N	m	4	N.	6 7	00	6	10	7	7	. n	4	'n	9	7	ω.	6		10
Other open lands (fields, pasture, etc.)	-	N	m	4 5	9	7	0 0	0	10	н	74	m	4	Ŋ	9	7	œ	Ø.		10
Scrub/shrub habitats	-	.,	m	72	9	7	σο.	6	10		7	m	4	Ŋ	9	7	ω	6		10
Riparian zones	7	~	m	5 4	9	7	ω	6	10	1	7	c	4	'n	9	7	œ	9	Ä	10
Wetlands	-	6	m	4 5	9	7	00	6	10	н	7	m	4	LO.	9	7	ω	6	Ä	10
Aquatic habitats	7	~	Ю	5	φ	7	œ	Q	10	1	7	n	4	Ŋ	9	7	ω	6	Ä	10
Other	H	(1)	9	4 5	9	7	œ	6	10	н	0	m	4	ß	9	7	ထ	6	10	0
·																				
Blota Upland game species	-	2	3	d.	Local 5 6	4	œ	6	10	lH	7	m	4	2	नु ५	Regional 5 6 7 8	ત્ત્વ [∞]	0	10	10
Nongame species	н	77	9	5	9	7	α	6	10	Н	7	m	4	ß	9	7	ω	6	10	0
Waterfowl	п	6	9	4	φ	7	ω	D	10		~	m	4	ß	9	7	œ	6	Ä	10
Furbearers	н	α	3	5	9	7	œ	0	10	7	7	E)	4	ß	9	7	ω	σ	10	0
T&E species	н	6	9	5	9	7	œ	6	10	Н	7	Ю	4	5	9	7	œ	6	10	0
Sensitive plant communities	H	64	ω,	4 5	9	7	œ	6	10	-	7	m	4	Ŋ	ø	7	00	6	10	0
Coldwater/stream fishes	ન	2	м 7	4 5	9	7	ω	6	10	7	7	М	4	ល	9	7	ω	6	10	0
Warm-water fishes	ศ	2	3.4	N.	9	7	ω	δ	10	н	7	n	4	2	9	7	ω	9	10	0
Other	H	2	3 4	ī	9	7	œ	9	10	+	7	m	4	2	9	7	ω	σ	10	0

	Ef.					project, work make one	Would work continue w/o voluntary contribution?	N /	_	z 2		
	Role of Project Staff	į				ivic or on your proje ner this work Please make America-	١	¥	×	→ >	н Ы	
o) Tuon	Proj					scout troops, local civic or management programs on your con, and indicate whether this ovide these services. Please (e.g., Boy Scouts of America	us one on-going effort					
rra Clu						roops, ment pr indica ese ser Boy Sco	# X	1		1		
arc 'pa						scout t manage lon, and ovide th	Sta che one-time effort					
or <u>national</u> environmental organizations (e.g., Ducks Unimited, Sierra Ciub) i il resource management, indicate below:	of ner					11. If there are local volunteer groups (such as sportsman's clubs, scout troops, local civic or environmental groups) that perform or participate in natural resource management programs on your project, list each organization, describe its management program or contribution, and indicate whether this work would be likely to continue if the volunteer organization did not provide these services. Please make one entry only for each group, even if they engage in several activities (e.g., Boy Scouts of Americainstallation of wood duck boxes and bluebird nest boxes).	ıtlen					
, Ducks	Role of Partner					tsman's latural um or co lon did eral act	Brief description of program/contribution					
.g (e.g.						as spor ate in r progre rganizat in seve	rogram/					
lization below:						a (such articipa nagemen' nteer oi engage	on of p					
al organ indicate	Management Activity					r group rm or p its ma he volu if they	scripti					
ronment ement,						roluntee it perfo lescribe ine if t	Brief de					
agencies or <u>national</u> environmental organization of natural resource management, indicate below:	' 	[[1		1	11. If there are local volunteer groups (such as sportsmenvironmental groups) that perform or participate in natulist each organization, describe its management program owould be likely to continue if the volunteer organization entry only for each group, even if they engage in several installation of wood duck boxes and bluebird nest boxes).						
nation resourc	ip on					If there are local onmental groups) the each organization, be likely to cont only for each groulation of wood du	n L					
agencies or of natural	Partnership Organization					11. If there environmental list each orga would be likel entry only for installation of	Name of Organization					
agen of n	Pa					11. envi list woul entr	Orge					

Managing Agency	Year of Grant Acreage	Predominant cover types on outgrant	Primary uses of land by managing agency	
	de la company de			
13. If you have had a or anticipate this to	major occur	outgrant (greater than 100 acres) returned to the project in the next 10 years, provide the following information:	eturned to the project in the past 10 years, ollowing information:	t 10 year
Managing Agency	Year of Return Acr	Primary uses of land by Acreage managing agency	uses Pay Reason for return/agency anticipated return	eturn/ eturn
14. Do you antic	ipate any new nat	ural resource outgrants in th	Do you anticipate any new natural resource outgrants in the next 10 years? (circle one) Yes/ No/ Maybe	/ No/ Maył

15. List any areas set-aside as reserves, environmental demonstrations, research activities, or other special purposes.
Description of Reserve, Demonstration, or Study Developed or performed by Years Acreage
16. If you have outleases for grazing or other agricultural purposes, answer the following:
a. What is the total acreage of project lands outleased (estimate if necessary)?
b. Indicate agricultural use for a typical year. Provide approximate total acreage of each crop or use.
Agricultural Use Acreage
Grazing
Нау
Crops (list):
c. What is the percentage of agricultural land managed using the following practice:
Conventional tillage
Low-till
No-till
d. What percentage of your outleased agricultural land can be regarded as marginal for crop production?
σ

hat is not relevant on your project). Accomplishment		ase requirements ement, erosion control practices)		type management		restrictions, or commonly used practices, on agriculture outleases that are specifically wildlife. Percentage of leased land on which these	1-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%	1-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%	1-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%	Briefly describe management alternatives for outleased lands on which agriculture has been discontinued.	nificant changes in management or use of agricultural lands that are on-going or	
accomplish with agricultural outleases (NA=any item that is not relevant on your project). Rank	Tax base for local government	Benefits to wildlife associated with lease requirements (e.g., fencing, wildlife habitat improvement, erosion or	Benefits for local farmers/ranchers	Enhance vegetative diversity and cover type management	Other (specify)	intended to benefit wildlife. Destrictions, or commonly used practintended to benefit wildlife. Destrictions/Commonly need bractions				 g. Briefly describe management alternatives for outlea 	h. Describe any significant changes in management or anticipated within the next 10 years.	

in the now lay	increase	increase	increase	increase	increase	increase	Increase
ley will change in 10 years from now compared to today	same /	/ same / increase	same /	same / i	/ same / increase	same / increase	same / i
Today as compared 10 years from now compared to today as compared 20 years ago 20 y	decrease / same / increase	decrease /	decrease / same / increase	decrease / same / increase	decrease /	decrease /	decrease / same / increase
ared and a	increase	same / increase	increase	same / increase	same / increase	increase	increase
Today as compared to 10 years ago.	same /	same /	same /			same /	same /
Today to 1	decrease / same / increase	decrease /	decrease / same / increase	decrease /	decrease /	decrease / same / increase	decrease / same / increase
Rank Importance	1	1	1		1		1
H	lemented programs	eases	Outgrants	ments	Participation of Local Organizations		
next 10 years.	CE funded and implemented programs	Agricultural Outleases	Natural Resources Outgrants	Cooperative Agreements	Participation of 1	Specify other	Specify other

18. Identify problems on project lands that cause natural resource damage or hinder effective natural resource management. Rate the spatial extent and the severity of each problem.

	ď				Ä	Extent		•	•			(•	٠,	Severity	řít	٠,	,			
Problem	54	Ö	ě		U=none, l=rarelU=common	}	}	3	5	Ö	g		one	٦	8	Omnone, leslight10=severe	3	1	7	130	Ver	O)
Property Encroachment	0	-	7	m	4	ī	9	7	c o	6	10	0	7	7	٠ س	4	2	7	00	e.		10
Livestock Trespass	0	-	7	ო	4	ξ.	9	7	တ	0	10	0	н	N	m		2	,	6 0	9		10
Theft of Timber	0	Н	7	m	4	'n	9	7	œ	6	10	0	П	8	, m	4,	5	7	00	0,		10
Wildlife Poaching	0	Н	7	m	4	w	9	7	0 0	90	10	0		N	~		2	7	00	9		10
Dumping of Trash	0	7	7	m	4	ſ	9	7	c o	0	10	0		8	~	4	5		00	9		10
Off-road Vehicles	0	٦	7	m	4	2	9	7	œ	σ	10	0	-	~	~	A. R	9	7	00	60		10
Vandalize/Theft of Cultural Resources	0	-	8	m	4	'n	ø	7	Ø	0	10	0		~		5	9	7	ω	0		10
Shoreline Erosion	0	н	7	m	4	ß	9	7	0 0	δ	10	0	н	8	ω.	4. Ri	9	7	œ	ο.		10
Wildfire .	o	٦	7	m	4	ស	9	7	6 0	σ	10	0			ω,	5	9	7	œ	ø	10	0
Road/utility Easements	0		8	ю	4	ហ	9	7	00	6	10	0		~	۸.	2	9	7	œ	ō,	10	0
Other:		Н	7	m	4	ĸ	9	7	00	σ	10			~	У	Ą.	9	7	œ	φ.		10
Other:		-	8	m	4	w	9	7	œ	σ	10		н	ο.	6	4.	5	7	Ø	6		10

19. Describe changes in the use of lands adjacent to your project, evaluate the extent of these changes, and estimate trends over next 10 years. Examples of changes in land use include increased development, conversion to or from agriculture, or changes in forest cover types.

	=minor10=extensive Estimated trend over next 10 years	decrease / same / increase	decrease / same / increase	decrease / same / increase
Extent	l=minor10=extensive	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Nature of	Change			

TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES	
20. Which of the following broad ecosystems or cover types occur on your project?	r cover types occur on your project?
Actual or Exist on estimated area Ecosystem/Cover type Project1 (acres)	
Forest Land Y / N	
Open woodland/savanna Y / N	
Grasslands or Openlands Y / N	
Shrub/Scrub/Brushland Y / N	
Other Y / N	
Other Y / N	
21. If available, provide a list of cover types identif of each. Use separate sheets if more space is needed. ' documents.	ide a list of cover types identified on your project and an estimate of the acreage sheets if more space is needed. These may be photocopied from your OMP or other
22. Is there a current inventory of project resources f	of project resources for the following terrestrial biota:
Inventory Execution Partially Blota No. Complete Complet	tory Execution Year 11y Year ete Complete Prepared By (agency)
a. Reptiles/Amphibians	
b. Mammals	
c. Birds	
d. Invertebrates	
e. Plants	
23. Are USDA soil surveys and land use capability recommanagement decisions? Yes No	capability recommendations used in making natural resource
If yes, is soil information included in each site specific management prescription in your OMP? Yes No	ite specific management prescription in your OMP?
12	

US Forest Service: Continuous Inventory of Stand Condition Classes (or similar system) b. Indicate the primary purposes for which prescribed burning is used (circle all that apply). (circle letter and/or supply appropriate 25. If you have at least 100 acres of forested land on your project, answer the following: Yes / No If prescribed burning is used on the project, indicate the following: Do you have a current inventory of forested lands? (circle one) How many acres of project land are periodically burned? Prescribed for this purpose Remeasurement of Permanent Growth/Inventory Plots If yes, what forest inventory system do you use? 13 Grasslands, including Range, Permanent Forest Openings, etc. Forest Site Preparation Forest Understory Management Other (briefly describe) Maintenance of Grasslands Native Prairie Restoration Wildlife Habitat Management Wildfire Hazard Reduction Coniferous Forest Marsh Management Purpose of burn Hardwood Forest Vector Control Marsh/Wetlands information) Land type Other, ii. iii. į. ų, ģ 24.

cover types on your project, provide or estimate the following: Estimated % Typical of project Stand Typical of project Stand Typical Forest type Stand Typical Land (acres) in Years Old Growth				of forested land, subject to commercial harvest, will be regenerated Clear-cutting Selection cutting (even-aged management) (uneven-aged management)	85
Project foresters Other project personnel Consulting foresters State forestry personnel Other (specify) Cover Cover	Bottomland Hardwoods (including riparian woodlands)	Upland Hardwoods Mixed Coniferous/ Hardwoods	Planted Coniferous Stand Naturally Regenerated Coniferous Stand	Other 27. On average, what percentage by the following methods?	Hardwood Coniferous

29. Approximately how many acres of forest land are held in reserve primarily for wildlife (e.g., lands not specifically managed for commercial harvest; 29. Is fuelwood cutting allowed on your project? Yes No a. If yes, what percentage of forest land is open to fuelwood cutting? b. What products are allowed to be harvested as part of fuelwood cuten? Dead standing trees Fain times F
--

No
Yes
project?
your
ő
occur
habitats
riparian*
2
32.

If riparian habitats are present, approximately what percentage of the land area do they cover (circle the closest estimate)? ٠.

1-2% 3-5% 5-10% 10-20% 20-30% 30-40% 40-50% >50%

Which of the following management practices are applied to riparian zones on your project? å

			never / sometimes /	Degree of use
cing/restricted access	egetation/restoration	eam improvement	k protection	
	Fencing/restricted access	vegetation/restoration encing/restricted access	Stream improvement Revegetation/restoration Fencing/restricted access	Bank protection Stream improvement Revegetation/restoration Fencing/restricted access

33. If your project occurs in a region with grassland or shrub ecotypes that are or can be used primarily for grazing, answer the following:

a. Do you have a vegetation inventory on these lands? (circle one) Yes / No

b. What percentage of those lands are used for grazing? ____

34. Identify other open-land habitats on your project and briefly describe their role/application in your natural resources management program.

Role in natural resources program						
Present	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Type	Pastureland	Oldfields	Rights-of-way	Managed openings	Brushlands	Other

and * For purposes of this survey, riparian zones are considered as all habitats immediately adjacent to ecologically associated with tributaries, streams, and rivers. They may or may not include a wetland component.

Habitat Practice Degrees of Use	never/sometimes/regularly	never/sometimes/regularly	never/sometimes/regularly	${\sf never/sometimes/regularly}$	${ t never/sometimes/regularly}$	${ t never/sometimes/regularly}$	never/sometimes/regularly	${ t never/sometimes/regularly}$	native prairie has been identified or established on your project, provide the following information: Number of tracts and Total acreage Have plant species in prairie habitat been inventoried? No Yes partially Yes completely Are any other organizations participating in prairie management on the project? No / Yes If yes, identify the organization and describe its role. Briefly, what steps have been taken to restore, protect, or manage the native prairie on your project?
Habitat type									native prairie has been identified or established on your Number of tracts and Total acreage. Have plant species in prairie habitat been inventoried? Are any other organizations participating in prairie manag If yes, identify the organization and describe its role. Briefly, what steps have been taken to restore, protect, o
Practice	Prescribed burning	Mowing	Disking/plowing	Bush hogging	Chaining/cabling	Land imprinting	Seeding/planting	Other	a. Number of tracts b. Have plant species c. Are any other organ If yes, identify d. Briefly, what step

38. Indicate the importance of the following in determining the management of terrestrial resources on your project. Also, rank them (1=highest, 2=second highest, etc.) in order of the priority they receive in your management program.

	Rank_		1		1	1	-
	High -	10	10	10	10	10	10
		σı	6	6	6	σ	σ
		c o	ω	6 0	œ	c c	∞
		7	7	7	7	7	7
ø		1 2 3 4 5 6	φ	9	9	ø	9
Importance		ď	ស	S	κ	ĸ	ω
roawJ		4	4	4	4	4	4
		m	m	m	ю	m	m
		7	8	8	7	8	7
	LOW	н	-	Ħ	ч	Ħ	H
	None Low	0	0	0	0	0	
Management	Objective	Public Use Benefits	Growth/Harvest Commercial Products 0	Resource Stewardship	Regulatory Compliance	Reserves or Environmental Demonstrations	Other

39. Rank in order of importance (1 most important, 2 second most important, etc.) the following objectives for managing terrestrial resources on your project. (NA any item that is not applicable at your project).

Objective	<pre>Importance during last 10 years (0=None, 1=Low10=High)</pre>	Importance in next 10 years (0=None, 1=Low10=High)
Manage habitat for selected game species	012345678910	012345678910
Manage buffers for aquatic and/or wetland site protection	012345678910	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Manage habitat for selected non-game species.or groups of species (excluding T&E)	012345678910	012345678910
Manage for a diversity of habitat types and age classes for as many species as possible	012345678910	012345678910
Manage vegetation types which have commercial potential	012345678910	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Manage habitat for T&E species	012345678910	012345678910
Other (specify)	12345678910	12345678910
Other (specify)	12345678910	12345678910

activities.			
Check all that	Warraccompany to an analysis of	Taxget	Organization responsible
	Fences and crossings	2277248	LOL PRACTICE
	Brush piles		
	Edge maintenance		
	Food plots or patches		
	Other food and cover plantings		
	Water developments (e.g., catchments, guzzlers)		
	Creation of forest openings		
	Prescribed burning		
	Supplemental feeding		
	Stocking		
	Forest stand density manipulations		
	Nesting and roosting structures		
	Pasture development		
	Crop specification for agricultural leases		
	Corridor development		
	Snag management		
:	Other		

decrease same	SAFABET TO THE TRACT			ı	ρ.	Projected over		ๆ	the problem 10 years	blem
decrease same ist in order (most popular first) the 5 most popular terrestrial Also, rate the importance of your project as a provider of public in any direction) around the project as a provider of hunting opportunity 10=sole provider 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10	Predator control			ı		decrea		i / əme	ncreae	Q
decrease same ist in order (most popular first) the 5 most popular terrestrial Also, rate the importance of your project as a provider of public in an area extending 50 miles (in any direction) around the project as a provider of butting opportunity 10	Management hunts control population			1		decrea	_	_	ncreae	ø
decrease same ist in order (most popular first) the 5 most popular terrestrial Also, rate the importance of your project as a provider of public in an area extending 50 miles (in any direction) around the project as a provider of hunting opportunity 10=sole providerl=minor proxider 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 7 6 5 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 10 10 9 10 10 9 10 10 10				ı		decrea	_	_	Increas	o
Section Sect				1		decrea		ame / i	increas	Q
Importance of Project as a provider of funting opportunity 10=sole provider	ist ir Also, in an	der (most popu e the importan a extending 50	lar firs ce of yo miles (5 most ect as direct	popula a prov ion) ar	r terri ider og ound tl	estria: E publi he proj	speci C hunt ect.	es that ing
1.	Species	1	Im 10≖sole	portanc of h provid	e of P unting eraaa	roject opport	as a pu unity l=mino	rovide:	der	
2.	1.	1			7			ю	7	н
3. 4. 5. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3 10 12 3	2.	1			7			ю	7	r.
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 11 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 12 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3.				7			ю	7	1
Indicate if public hunting is managed at your project through any of the following methor who manages the practice Important (check all that apply) a. Closure of areas b. Issuing permits c. Limiting hunting numbers d. Limiting means of hunting e. Special group hunts f. Other 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 8 7 6 5 4 3 10 10 2 3	4.	}			7			m	7	г.
Indicate if public hunting is managed at your project through any of the following methor who manages the practice Important (check all that apply) managem (check all that apply) managem (check all that apply) (O=none. a. Closure of areas b. Issuing permits c. Limiting means of hunting d. Limiting means of hunting e. Special group hunts (e.g., parent/child) f. Other	5.	1			7			М	2	r-t
Practice Important		aged at your p	roject t	hrough	any of	the fo	llowin	g meth	ods.	
Closure of areas 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Issuing permits 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Limiting means of hunting 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Special group hunts 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ge.g., parent/child) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Practice	Xes/No.	Who n (che		1	actice pply)	E E O	portan anagem ≅none.	se to a ent ob l=low	chieving lectives 10=high)
Issuing permits 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Limiting hunting numbers 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Limiting means of hunting 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Special group hunts 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Closure of			1			0	1 2	2	8
Limiting hunting numbers 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Limiting means of hunting 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Special group hunts 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9							0	1 2	2	8
Limiting means of hunting 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Special group hunts 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (e.g., parent/child) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Limiting hunting				1		0	1 2	ស	8
Special group hunts 0 123456789 (e.g., parent/child) 0 123456789 Other 0 123456789	Limiting means of				1		0	1 2	Ŋ	8
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Special group hun (e.g., parent/chi						0	1 2	'n	89
	f. Other		1		1		0	1 2	Ŋ	80

of terrestrial , etc). Performing rg organization	nts, time/area Performing rg organization	Performing organization	
surveys that are intended to monitor the status of terrestrial owing categories. Inditions, nest site availability, cover surveys, etc). Frequency Annual 2-5 yrs 6+ yrs organization of Survey	or flush surveys, roost counts, Rrequency Annual 2-5 yrs 6+ yrs	surveys, den checks, etc.) Frequency Annual 2-5 yrs 6+ yrs	
44. If there are any annual (or periodic) surveys that are intended to monit plants or animals, itemize them in the following categories. a. Habitat condition surveys (forage conditions, nest site availability, Target species or group Annual	<pre>surveys: (bird censuses, road surveys, drive ', lodge counts, etc.) Description of Survey</pre>	Species Species Recruitment surveys (nest counts, hatching success, brood surveys, den checks, etc.) Species R group Annual 2-5 yrs 6+ yr	21
44. If there applants or anima a. Habitat or Target species or group	b. Population counts Species or group	c. Recruitme Species Or group	

or group	Description of Survey	Species Frequency Performing or group Annual 2-5 yrs 6+ yrs organization
45. Do you use Habitat Su If yes, indicate for which appropriate response and s	45. Do you use Habitat Suitability Indices (HSI) to determine habitat quality? Yes / No appropriate response and supply information as required).	bitat quality? Yes / No
Species (list)	(v if applicable) Modified USFWS USFWS Expert Bluebook Bluebook Opinion	rt Other on (specify)
46. Do you make habitat quality evilf yes, indicate which groups of species/Communities	aluations for groups of scies or communities and	species or for communities? Yes / No the source of the models you used.
47. Briefly describe any resources (including ripa		perceived needs by the project to restore, protect, or manage project terrestrial ian zones) that are not part of your current management program.
	22	

AOUATIC RESOURCES

48. Rate the importance (O=not important...5≠moderately important...10=very important) of the following concerns in the management of aquatic resources on your project. Where you can, also rate the anticipated importance of these considerations in the next 10 years.

Potential Management Concerns	ı		Curr	ent	Im	port	tance	ρ					Imp	mortance in Next 10 Years	200	, <u>+</u>	Ä	*	ç	4	9		
											ĺ]					Ĵ	3		7	9		
Water Quality	0	-	7	m	4	S		8	ω.	6	9	C	-	c	"	٧	Ц	ď	r	٥	a	,	
Pollution/Contamination	0	н	7	m	4	S		. ~			2	C	-	10	יי נ	۲ ۷	ים ר	v	٦ -	0 0	n a	2 5	
Siltation/Sedimentation	0	-	~	•	4	z.		α.			2	· c	-	1 0	י נ	۲ <	ם כ) ų	٦ -	0 0	0	2 6	
Condition of Fighery	0	-	0	· (*)	٠ 4	ı K		, a			2 5) C	٠.	4 6	י נ	* <	חנו	D 4	، ر	0 0	ν (2 :	
Shoreline Erosion	0	ı	1 0	m	. 4	ı u		, a			2 5	0 0	4 -	4 C	3 (* <	0 1	0 4	٦ -	0 0	ν (3 :	
Nuisance Aquatic Plants	0	-	2	m	4	, un		, 00			2 5	0 0	4 -	4 0	י נ	* <	0 11	0 4	٠,	0 0	א ע	3;	
Boater Crowding	0	-	· C4	ייי	4	· us		, 00	000		2 9	O C	٠,	40	٦ ٣	* <	n u	o v	٦ -	0 0	D O	3 5	
Aquatic User-group Conflicts	0	н	~	m	4	. A		. 00			2 9	C	٠,	10) M	7	ים כ	ט ע	٠,	ο α	n 0	3 5	
Specify other	0	-	7	m	4	S.		· co	. 60		2) C	•	10	۳ د	* <) <i>(</i>	y (٦ -) c	n a	2 5	
Specify other	0	н	7	m	4		7	-		. 6	101	0	۱	1 0	'n	. 4	'n	y c	٠,	οα	. •	3 5	
													l	!	۱	•))		ر	١	,	

Rate the extent to which project operations influence the following factors:

Factors	-				od W	Importance	nce					Area of concern
Seasonal water fluctuations	0	-	7	e	4	S	9	7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	σ.	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Water Quality	0	-	7	м	4	ស	9	7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	•	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Pollution/Contamination	0	н	~	m	4	τ.	9	7	12345678910	Φ.	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Siltation/Sedimentation	0	н	7	m	4	S	9	7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Δ.	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Fishery Considerations	0	н	7	m	4	ις.	9	7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	•	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Shoreline Erosion	O	н	~	m	4	ı,	9	,	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	•	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Resource Use Conflicts	0	н	7	т	4	ស	9	7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	~	22	upstream / on project / downstream
Specify Other		н	7	m	4	2	9	7	123456789	•	10	upstream / on project / downstream
Specify Other		-	7	m	4	ß	9	7	12345678910		01	upstream / on project / downstream

B25

What percentage of your aquatic area is infested with nuisance aquatic vegetation? If nuisance aquatic plants or animals are present or expected, characterize their status on the project the following information. Nuisance coverage Introduced during last 10 years during next 10 years (%) (approx.) during last 10 years	dec	decreasing/stable/increasing decreasing/stable/increasing	decreasing/stable/increasing decreasing/stable/increasing	ognized conflicts among different uses (ex. hydropower operations vs fish recruitment) isherman vs pleasure boaters) of the aquatic resources on the project.	ing uses or 1=low, 5=moderate, 10=very high Trend	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 decreasing/same/increasing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 decreasing/same/increasing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 decreasing/same/increasing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 decreasing/same/increasing
Li di				 Identify any recognized conflior user groups (ex. fisherman vs pl 	Conflicting uses or user groups				

Eating fish Swimming No / Yes No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes No / Yes No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Other public uses No / Yes Importance important game fishes on your project and indicate the status of standing stocks of these fishes during the last 10 years and the anticipated status over the next 10 years. Species Importance importance is a standing stocks of standing stocks of these fishes during the last 10 years and the anticipated status over the next 10 years. Species Importance importance is a standing stocks over the next 10 years. GRank) Importance importance is a standing stocks over the next 10 years. Grecase/same/increase/anme/increase/anme/increase/same/increase/same/increase/same/increase/don't know decrease/same/increase/don't know decrease/same/increase/same
--

Creel Surveys Rotenone Surveys	Frequency of Surveys	
Rotenone Surveys	annually / 2-3 years / 4-6 years / 7+ years	
	annually / 2-3 years / 4-6 years / 7+ years	
Electroshocking Surveys	annually / 2-3 years / 4-6 years / 7+ years	
Gill Net Surveys	annually / 2-3 years / 4-6 years / 7+ years	
Other	annually / 2-3 years / 4-6 years / 7+ years	
No harvest or stock data are collected		
d. If creel surveys are performe information collected in these surve	d. If creel surveys are performed on the project, indicate which of the following are computed from the information collected in these surveys.	
fisherman catch per unit	unit effort estimated fish harvest	
fish length/weight statistics	stics fisherman attitudes or opinions	
trip expenditures	don't know	
e. Indicate if Corps (district or profishery management activities:	Indicate if Corps (district or project) personnel or funds are utilized for any of the following y management activities not not not not the contract of the following	
nctivity no undertaken	Corps	
	<pre>jectResponsible_agency?Eunds?Personnel?</pre>	
collection of creel or atock assessment data	No / Yes No / Yes	
Analysis of creel or		
stock assessment data	No / Yes No / Yes	
Participation in stocking	Bey / ON Bey / ON	
Management/control of	C .	
nuisance aquatic vegetation	No / Yes No / Yes	
Other	No / Yes No / Yes	
Otto	No / Yes No / Yes	
	26	

of your current manage	56. Briefly describe any perceived needs to restore, protect, or manage aquatic resources that are not part of your current management program.								
------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SPECIES THREATENED AND ENDANGERED (TEE)

No / Yes No / Yes Have any inventories been conducted on the project to identify? Federally listed Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species Potential preferred habitats for T&E species

any inventories for federally listed T&E species have been conducted on the project, answer the 58. If any following:

a. Inventories for T&E species on the project were conducted by (check all that apply)?

National Marine Fisheries Service Project personnel Other COE elements: specify U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

College or University The Nature Conservancy State agency

Private Sector Contractor

Other: specify

b. Which of the following best characterizes T&E inventories that have been conducted on the project (circle number that best applies)?

region

Comprehensive, project-wide inventory for all known or probable T&E species that occur in the Thorough inventory for selected species known to occur on the project Cursory inventories only 4 9 9 E

Other (please specify)

c. Indicate which groups of T&E species have been surveyed and the extent of those surveys by circling Were candidate Extent of project the appropriate responses.

	Pote	Potential TEE	田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田		Extent of project	roject	Were	Were candidat
Category	specie	species surveyed?	eyed?		area surveyed?	yed?	gpecies	species surveye
Federally listed fishes	none	/ some	/ 811	none	/ partially	/ completely		/ Yes
Federally listed birds	none	/ some	/ all	none	/ partially	/ completely	No /	/ Yes
Federally listed mammals	none	/ some	/ all	none	/ partially	/ completely		/ Yes
Federally listed reptiles	none	none / some / all	/ all	none	/ partially /	none / partially / completely		/ Хев
and amphibians								
Federally listed invertebrates	none	/ some	/ all	none	/ partially	/ completely	No /	/ Хев
Federally listed plants	none	/ some	/ all	none	/ partially	/ completely		/ Хев
Critical habitats for federally	/ auou	/ some / all	/ all	none	/ partially	none / partially / completely		/ Хев
listed species								
State listed plants or animals	none	none / some / all	/ all	none	/ partially	none / partially / completely	ON ON	No / Yes

effort already expended and the effort that will be expended in the next 10 years toward inventories for federally listed T&E species.

Stage of completion (%)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 b. Identify species found on the project that are proposed or candidate TRE species or those officially classified as at risk by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal / plant / plant / plant / plant / plant / mammal / mammal / mammal invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird / mammal If any federally listed T&E species have been found on the project, answer the following: invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird invertebrate / fish / amphibian / reptile / bird Taxonomic identify (circle one) Identify the federally listed T&E species that have been found on the project. Taxonomic identify (circle one) Š, 100 Yes_ 90 80 Does your OMP address T&E species management concerns? 2 29 9 50 40 30 20 10 0 Species name Species name In another 10 years: d. Estimate the final completion of Present Time: 59. .09

1	habitats: identify agency(s)	-		
	Access to formal training on T&E species	on Tee specie	m	
ě	Availability of reference	materials on	ƙE species (e.g., cop	reference materials on T&E species (e.g., copy of recovery plan, other)
62. Identify monitorin	Identify monitoring activities for T&E species found on the project by providing the following	ecies found on	the project by provid	ing the following
Species write in	Type of Inventory check	Typical inventory interval in years	Year last performed? org	Performing organization(8)
	Population status	1 2-3 4+		
	Habitat condition	1 2-3 4+		
	Recruitment	1 2-3 4+		
	Population status	1 2-3 4+		
	Habitat condition	1 2-3 4+		
	Recruitment	1 2-3 4+		
	Population status	1 2-3 4+		
	Habitat condition	1 2-3 4+		
	Recruitment	1 2-3 4+		

64. Indicate whether the presence of any T&E following (check all that apply):	64. Indicate whether the presence of any T&E species <u>gubstantially</u> affects or is affected by any of the following (check all that apply):	
Activity Species Visitor recreation	Explain or Specify	
Project operations		
Management of other natural resources		
Other		
65. Do land use activities on private or public lands bordering to protect or manage T&E species on the project (circle one)? If yes, identify species and describe conditions adversely T&E species on the project.	on private or public lands bordering the project adversely affect your ability ies on the project (circle one)? No / Yes sand describe conditions adversely affecting protection and/or management of ect.	
66. Approximately what percentage of T&E management activ What is the nature of these activities? (briefly describe)	Approximately what percentage of T&E management activities are conducted in off-project areas?	
	31	

Our first part 5 years, approximately how many times have you requested informal consultation with the Ourse include or haiten 1 time / 2 times / 3-5 times / 6-10 times / 11+ times If you indicated 1 or more informal consultations, which of the following characterize the nature of the consultation or (check all that apply): request for project visit and assistance with identification of species request for assistance in surveying nor Text life history or habitat requirements request for assistance in surveying nor dayabpung inventories or surveys for TEX species request for assistance in surveying nor dayabpung inventories or surveys for TEX species request for assistance in surveying or dayabpung inventories or surveys for TEX species (circle one)? **Set New Consultation aver taken place in regard to a proposed project action potentially affect feedrally listed the following information for each occurrence of a formal section? Consultation include add spages; if mecessary: **Year Year (text (if) Species Sepecies (circle one)? **No / Year (resolved of concern Opinion) requiring pending opinion) consultation include add spages if mecessary: **No / Year (resolved of concern Opinion) requiring pending opinion) consultation include add spages of concern opinion) and section opinion of pending opinion of concern opinion of pending opinion of pending opinion of pending opinion of pending opinion of concern opinion of pending opinion of concern opinion of pending opinion
In the past 5 years, apple one)? le one)? lever / 1 time / 2 time f you indicated 1 or mor request for request inf other request inf oth
In the prish and le one)? lever / rever / f you in ltation(r (if) solved seary:
fire: Ist. I live: Ist. I live: Ist. I live: I
68. Has a federally lifederally life pages, if ne initiated

your project has natural resource outgrants, answer the following. Does the lease agreement(s) specify T&E species protection and management responsibilities on the outgrant(s)?	holdings?	Who is Responsible for Activity? Project Lessee Shared Don't Know
grants, answer the followi	<pre>is / No oversees the following T&E activities on lease holdings?</pre>	Activity Occurs on Outgrants Yes / No / Don't Know Yes / No / 33
69. If your project has natural resource outgrants, answer the following. a. Does the lease agreement(s) specify T&E species protection and mana	<pre>xes / No b. Who most directly oversees the followin</pre>	Activity Activity Activity On Outcants Spacies inventories or surveys Spacies inventories or surveys Spacies inventories or surveys Spacies inventories or surveys Spacies Tes / No / Don't Know Depulation/habitat monitoring Tes / No / Don't Know Implementing TES species Fresources that are not part of your current management program. 70. Bristly describe any perceived needs to restore, protect, or manage project Threatened and Endangered species fresources that are not part of your current management program.

#FILAND RESCURCES 71. Provide a gross estimate of the number of acres of natural and constructed wetlands on your project. 82. Has a wetland inventory been conducted for project lands? (circle) Yes / No (if no, go to question 76) 73. Which of the following best categorizes your wetlands inventory? (circle letter) 8. Comprehensive inventory of all project wetlands 9. Thorough inventory of selected high priority wetlands 9. Cursory inventory of selected high priority wetlands 9. Cursory inventory of selected high priority wetlands 9. Cursory inventory of selected high priority wetlands 174. Estimate the degree of completion of your wetland inventory. (circle) 185 present time: 185	76. Who was responsible for conducting the wetland inventory? (circle letter and supply appropriate information). Was delineator Certified? (circle) Yes / No / Don't know C. WES personnel O.
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I			1
			1
1			ı
78. Rat wetland	78. Rate (O=none, l=low, and lO=hi wetland resources:	nigh) the importance of the fol Rate for the present time	10=high) the importance of the following objectives in management of your project's Rate for the Rate for the Rate for the Rate for the
ď	Waterfowl	012345678910	012345678910
ģ	Furbearer habitat	012345678910	012345678910
ប់	T&E species	012345678910	012345678910
ą.	Other non-game species	012345678910	012345678910
á	Wetland biodiversity	012345678910	012345678910
#	Wastewater treatment	012345678910	012345678910
φ.	Buffer zone management for aquatic areas	012345678910	012345678910
Ė	Vector control	012345678910 (012345678910
.;	Fish spawning	012345678910	012345678910
÷	Other (specify)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
i.	Fish spawning Other (specify)	12345678910	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

80. Indicate the importance of the following wetland management practices on the project	owing wetland management practice	s on the project
Practices	Importance O=none, l=low, 10=high	Species for which practices are designed to benefit
Beaver pond management	012345678910	
Moist soil management	012345678910	
Greentree reservoir operation	012345678910	
Artificial potholes	012345678910	
Agricultural food plots	012345678910	
Vegetation establishment and manipulation	012345678910	
Nesting structures	012345678910	
Prescribed burning	012345678910	
Reservoir water level manipulation	012345678910	
Buffer zone establishment	012345678910	
Other	012345678910	

82. If nuisance wetland plants or animals are present or expected, characterize their status on the project with the following information. 84. Briefly describe any perceived needs to restore, protect, or manage project wetlands that are not part of your current management program. 83. Identify changes in the use of lands adjacent to your project and describe how these changes are affecting (positively or negatively) your ability to manage project wetlands. decreasing/stable/increasing decreasing/stable/increasing decreasing/stable/increasing Coverage expected during next 10 years Effect on Project Wetlands decreasing/stable/increasing decreasing/stable/increasing decreasing/stable/increasing Coverage during last 10 years 37 1=minor..10=extensive 9 10 10 10 σ σ ω œ ထ ~ 7 Year Introduced φ φ 9 Extent 3 4 5 ŝ ß 4 ო m 1 2 0 N Nature of Change Nuisance Species

CULTURAL RESOURCES CULTURAL RESOURCES CULTURAL resources annangement includes the responsibility for the stewardship of historic, archaeological, and paleantological resources on CE project lands. Signature of your project lands have been surveyed and inventoried for cultural resources? Signature of your project lands have been identified on your project? Signature of the many cultural sites have been identified on your project? Signature of the many cultural resource sites on your project lands have been formally evaluated for significance? (circle one) Signature of the many cultural resource sites on your project lands have been formally evaluated for significance? (circle one) Signature of the soulcast active of your project (check all that apply) Contract archaeologists Signature of the signature	ສາ
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91. Indicate your assessment of the relative importance of the following cultural resource management objectives on your project. (circle the appropriate number representing the level of importance, circle 0 if the item is not an objective).

• (3.1.0) (20					Imi	ort	Importance	ø							Н	Importance	rta	ü	a			
				at	, Pr	ese	at Present Time	Tim	a						Ħ	next	ä	×	10 years			
Objective	LOW			1						High	đ	Ä O			-						٦	High
Identification and description of cultural resource sites	0	1	22	e	4	2	9	7	ω	6	10	0	H	~	m	4	ស	9	7	ω	6	10
Evaluation of the significance of sites	0		7	m	4	ហ	9	7	ω	on.	10	0	H	~	m	4	S	φ	7	co	σn .	20
Assessment of the impact of earth disturbing activities on sites	0	н	7	ю	4	ស	9	۲	ω	σ.	10	0	 1	8	м	4	ιΩ	9	7	œ	9	10
Avoidance of impacts to sites	0	н	7	e	4	2	9	7	œ	ο.	10	0	н	~	ო	4	r.	9	7	0 0	0	9
Site preservation and protection	0	-	7	e	4	Ŋ	9	7	ω	6	10	0	-	7	m	4	2	9	7	ω	σ	유
Mitigation of adverse impacts on sites	0	-	N	m	4	S.	9	7	œ	ο,	10	0	н	7	m	4	Ŋ	φ	7	œ	σ	10
Native American consultation	0	-	0	m	4	Ŋ	9	7	00	6	10	0	٦	7	ю	4	Ŋ	9	7	œ	6	10
Cultural resource repatriation	0	-	N	ю	4	2	9	7	0 0	6	10	0	-	7	က	4	Ŋ	9	7	œ	6	10
Public interpretation	0	-	7	m	4	ú	9	7	60	σ. 	10	0	m	7	rn.	4	Ŋ	9	7	ω	σ	10
Other:																						
		н	~	m	4	ın	9	7	00	σ.	10		7	7	ю	4	2	9	7	œ	δ	10
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		⊣	8	۳	4	ru.	9	^	6 0	6	10		-	N	m	4	S	9	7	œ	δ	10

Utilized in Practice	
structural stabilization (i.e., engineering materials)	
stabilization with natural materials	
erosion control in upland areas	
signing (interpretative and warning)	
fencing	
monitoring (e.g. periodic site visits)	
surveillance (e.g. electronic devices)	
site burial	
other: (identify)	
	4
94. Brieily describe any perceived needs to protect or manage cultural resources that management program.	nat are not a part of your current
40	

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

	3-7-1			
1.	AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE December 1998	3. REPORT TYPE AND Final report	DATES COVERED
4.	TITLE AND SUBTITLE Natural Resources Management on Development Projects: Practices, O		ources	5. FUNDING NUMBERS WU 32891
6.	AUTHOR(S)			
	Richard L. Kasul, Chester O. Mar	tin, R. Scott Jackson		
7.	PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAI	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	B. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
	U.S. Army Engineer Waterways I 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg			Technical Report R-98-2
9.	SPONSORING/MONITORING AGEN U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Washington, DC 20314-1000	ICY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES	5)	10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11.	SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
	Available from National Technic	cal Information Service, 5285	Port Royal Road, Spring	field, VA 22161.
12	A. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY ST Approved for public release; dist			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
13.	from the responses of managemer survey was sent in January 1996 Divisions located in the contiguor August 1996, an overall response Corps projects reported spend management activities associated (12 percent) resources and threat highly individualized because of of funding, personnel, and management efforts were typical ber, and agriculture. A large shat particularly fishing and hunting the survey of the percentage of the p	at on U.S. Army Corps of Engine the personnel to a detailed quest to 66 Corps projects (19 percent) at United States. Results were rate of approximately 94 percent of the person of the	ent of the sampling frame to the sampling frame to based on 62 completed cent. (0-29 percent) of their profession fratural resources budge (12 percent). Natural resources the type and condition of physical and cultural environments.	velopment projects was documented atified random sample of projects. The selected at random within 10 Corps questionnaires returned through oject budget on natural resources t), aquatic (27 percent), and wetland ources management programs were of available resources; the availability vironment surrounding each project. outdoor recreation, fish, wildlife, timully associated with outdoor recreation, (Continued)
14	Subject terms See reverse.			
	See ieveise.			164 16. PRICE CODE
				IO. PRICE CODE
17	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION 18. OF REPORT	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFI OF ABSTRACT	CATION 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
	UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED		

13. (Concluded).

Contributions of management partners strongly influenced natural resources management on Corps projects. Most influential were state fish and wildlife agencies, which participated in some aspect of natural resource management on almost all Corps projects. State agencies typically managed most aspects of the recreational fishery on Corps projects. They also managed most of the natural resource outgrants on Corps projects where game management and hunter recreation were the primary management objectives.

Corps projects indicated a commitment to maintaining the recreational aspects of their natural resources management programs. However, they also indicated a need for, and anticipated expansion of, stewardship activities along a broad front. Completion of resource inventories, expansion of threatened and endangered species efforts, and increased management of nongame wildlife were among the stewardship activities that projects hoped to expand. They also recognized management challenges associated with increased development and other land-use changes occurring along project boundaries. Projects expected to expand management efforts and meet emerging challenges by expanding the natural resource management efforts of project staff and by enlarging the role of non-Corps partners in natural resource management activities.

14. (Concluded).

Aquatic resources Fisheries Game and nongame wildlife Mail survey Management issues Management objectives and practices Natural resources Threatened and endangered species Trends Wetlands